



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-035
Thursday
21 February 1991

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-035

CONTENTS

21 February 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An ¹ indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Deby Interviewed on Rebuilding Country [Paris LE FIGARO 13 Feb]	1
Deby Returns From 2-Day Libyan Visit [Ndjamena Radio]	2
Delegation Returns From Sudan Commission Session [Ndjamena Radio]	2

Equatorial Guinea

Ministerial Team Returns From Madrid [Malabo Radio]	2
---	---

Zaire

Government Recognizes 66 Political Parties [AFP]	2
Government, Social Partners Sign Pact [PANA]	2
Opposition on Plans for Strikes, Rallies [London International]	3

EAST AFRICA

Burundi

Government Secretary General Appointed [Bujumbura Radio]	4
--	---

Kenya

Cooperation Accord Signed With Chile [KNA]	4
Ex-Ugandan Military Officers Arrested With Arms [THE STANDARD 20 Feb]	4

Somalia

Kenya Urged To Act Against Plotting Refugees [THE STANDARD 21 Feb]	4
President Briefs Press on National Conference [Mogadishu Radio]	5
Eyewitness Comments on Reconstructing Mogadishu [Nairobi TV]	5

Uganda

Museveni Says Reports on Rwandan Refugees 'False' [Kampala Radio]	6
More on Refugee Agreement [Kampala Radio]	6
Vice President Interviewed on Rwandan Charges [London International]	7
Kisekka on Suitable Future Political System [London International]	7

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Issues Discussion Paper on Nationalization [SAPA]	9
Mandela Answers Listeners' Questions on Issues [SAPA]	9
Mandela Calls for Assembly, Interim Government [SAPA]	10
Discusses Constitution, Violence [Johannesburg TV]	11
De Klerk Chief 'Agent of Change' in Country [BUSINESS DAY 12 Feb]	11
Auditor-General Reports on CCB Operations	12
DP 'Appalled' [SAPA]	12
CCB Paid 'After Suspension' [SOWETAN 20 Feb]	12
ANC Criticizes Activities [SAPA]	13

Defense Minister Called on To Resign [Umtata Radio]	13
Laws To Protect State Against Claims [SAPA]	13
Malan Disclaims Some Culpability [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Malan Admits He 'Bungled' [SAPA]	14
IMF Head Visits for 'High-Powered' Talks [BUSINESS DAY 18 Feb]	15
Assures ANC No Change in Policy [BUSINESS DAY 19 Feb]	16
Further Reportage on Winnie Mandela Trial	16
ANC, Government Commit 'Blunders' [SUNDAY STAR 17 Feb]	16
AWB Says No Trial, No Talks [SOWETAN 15 Feb]	17
Attempt Made on Witness' Life [THE STAR 18 Feb]	17
State Accused of Kidnapping [SAPA]	17
Editor, CP Official Subpoenaed [SAPA]	18
Special Protection Efforts Noted [Umtata Radio]	18
Lawyer's Resignation Demanded [SAPA]	18
News Coverage Criticized [SAPA]	18
Television To 'Change Completely' With New Chief [SUNDAY STAR 10 Feb]	19
21 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Parliament Creates New Ministries, Secretariats [Luanda Radio]	21
Police Report Bomb Blast in Luanda 20 Feb [PANA]	21
UN Special Envoy Arrives for Working Meetings	21
To Discuss Relief Program [Luanda Radio]	21
Government Position on Program [Luanda Radio]	22

Mozambique

JVC Says No Zimbabwe Troops Outside Corridors [Maputo Radio]	23
More on Statement [Maputo Radio]	23
Chissano Addresses Teachers' Conference 12 Feb [Maputo Radio]	24
Chissano Notes Armed Forces' 'Just Struggle' [Maputo Radio]	25
IMF Managing Director Pays Visit to Country	25
Received by Chissano [Maputo Radio]	25
Economic Reforms Applauded [Maputo Radio]	25
Departs Country 19 Feb [Maputo Radio]	25
DPRK Envoy Voices Support for Frelimo Policies [Maputo Radio]	25
DPRK Foreign Minister, Team Arrive in Maputo [Maputo Radio]	26
Attends Official Dinner [Maputo Radio]	26
Received by Chissano [Maputo Radio]	26
Delegation Departs 19 Feb [Maputo Radio]	26
Soviet Economic Relations Delegation Departs [Maputo Radio]	26
Italian Government Finances Health Projects	27
Children's Hospital Ward Opened [Maputo Radio]	27
More on Aid [Maputo Radio]	27
Envoy Urges Germany To Assist Migrant Workers [Maputo Radio]	27
Government, Malawi Hold Talks on Tete Corridor [SAPA]	27
Renamo Reportedly Kills Colombian Priest 15 Feb [Maputo Radio]	27
Official Discusses Draft Electoral Law [Maputo International]	28
Nampula Governor Blames Renamo for Economic Chaos [Maputo Radio]	28
Governor Says Localities Retaken From Renamo [Maputo Radio]	28
80 Percent of Ports, Railroads Capacity Not Used [Maputo Radio]	28
170 Families Return From Tanzania, Malawi [Maputo Radio]	29
Transportation Shortage Hindering Relief Efforts [Maputo Radio]	29
Famine Nationwide, Urgent Food Aid Needed	29
Niassa Province Population Hungry [Maputo Radio]	29
Over 6,000 in Sofala Need Food [Maputo Radio]	29
Casa Banana Residents Need Food [Maputo Radio]	29
Over 1,900 Need Food in Manica [Maputo Radio]	29
Manica Afflicted by Worse Drought in 40 Years [Maputo Radio]	29

Namibia

Nujoma Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 19 Feb [SAPA]	29
Foreign Minister on Negotiations With RSA [THE NAMIBIAN 13 Feb]	30
Minister on Education Fraud 'Nationwide' [SAPA]	30
DTA on State 'Arbitrarily' Arresting Aliens [SAPA]	30
20 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems [THE NAMIBIAN, etc.]	31

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

President Sawyer Gives National Address 19 Feb [Monrovia Radio ELBC]	32
Sawyer Interviewed on Situation, Rebel Leaders [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 15 Feb]	36
Taylor Vows 'Not To Sacrifice Any More Lives' [Gbarnga Radio ELBC]	38
NDPL Team on Mission to Sierra Leone [Monrovia Radio ELBC]	38
Johnson Said To Order Close Associate Killed [PANA]	38
Defense Minister on Military, 'Death Squads' [Monrovia Radio ELBC]	38
Commentary Views Interpretations of Lome Accord [Monrovia Radio ELBC]	39
Citizens Harassed in Rebel-Held Areas, Leave [AFP]	39
UNHCR Puts Displaced at Some 500,000 [AFP]	40

Niger

Armed Men Raid Locality, French National Killed	40
Communique Issued [Niamey Radio]	40
Ministry Corrects Communique [Niamey Radio]	40
Saibou Returns From Ivory Coast, Togo [PANA]	40
Saibou Returns From Nigerian Visit, Comments [Niamey Radio]	40
'Press Release' on Visit [Niamey Radio]	41
Debt Cancellation Accord Signed With CCCE [PANA]	41
Two New Political Parties Receive Certificates [PANA]	41

Nigeria

New ECOMOG Field Commander Appointed 20 Feb [PANA]	42
British Aid Remains Steady Despite Gulf War [PANA]	42
Statement Supports UN Resolutions on Gulf [PANA]	42
Babangida Holds Discussions With Kuwaiti Minister [Lagos Radio]	42
Babangida Holds Talks With Mali's Traore [Lagos Radio]	42
Niger's Saibou Pays 'Friendly' Working Visit	43
Holds Talks With Babangida [Niamey Radio]	43
Ends Visit, Communique Issued [PANA]	43
Liberia's Moniba Visits To Explain Stand [London International]	44
OAU Assures Liberian Factions of Support [PANA]	44
Returning Soldiers Urged To Maintain Standards [PANA]	44
Principal Army Offices Restructured, Redesignated [PANA]	45

Togo

Niger's Saibou Comments on Visit; Departs [Lome Radio]	45
--	----

Chad

Deby Interviewed on Rebuilding Country

PM1502125291 Paris LE FIGARO
in French 13 Feb 91 p 9

[Interview with Chadian President Idriss Deby by Pierre Darcourt in Paris—date not given]

[Text] [Darcourt] What was your first impression on arriving in Ndjamena after 18 months of dissidence and fighting?

[Deby] I was stunned at first. When we entered Ndjamena, the city, which had been subjected to 48 hours of plundering, was paralyzed by fear. France had withdrawn most of its nationals. Hissein Habre had deliberately opened the doors of the Presidential Guard's weapon store and released all common criminals in the capital. The fighters in the Patriotic Movement for Chadian Salvation [MPS] and I gritted our teeth and assessed the days and nights of terror which preceded Hissein Habre's flight. The Amnesty International report sums up this tragedy in one sentence: "300 political prisoners subjected to terrible torture were executed and another 2,000 are missing." In cooperation with the French soldiers in the Epervier force, we took measures to restore order and security. Calm was quickly restored. We ended the crimes and disarmed the plunderers.

No More Political Prisoners

[Darcourt] In what state did you find Chad when you took over the government at the head of the MPS?

[Deby] We found a bankrupt economy, and a terrorized population. Before fleeing, Hissein Habre had made every effort to leave chaos and desolation behind him. During his 8-year reign he stole from state funds to build a personal fortune, but what is worse is that no other African president had ever robbed his country and dismantled its structures in such a short time. On the eve of his flight, he summoned all the directors of public establishments, state companies, and state shareholdings to "collect" all available liquid assets. The result of that roundup was 2 billion CFA francs with, to crown it all, the systematic plundering of the banks on 30 November. The Chadian Bank of Commerce and Development was bled to such an extent that all the businessmen who had accounts there have since been without any liquid assets. The same day, Habre emptied the coffers of the Central African States' Bank with a legally signed check for 3.5 billion CFA francs—a total haul of 7 billion CFA francs in cash. No known criminal has ever done better.

Reducing Manpower

[Darcourt] How do you view your country's future in these conditions?

[Deby] The task awaiting us is vast. The action we have started is clear. We want to establish a real democracy in Chad based on respect for human rights. The first signs

of this approach can already be seen. The majority of oppositionists, hitherto exiled in the neighboring African countries and in France, have returned home. A large number of officials from the former regime have been kept at their posts. There are now no political prisoners in Chadian prisons. None of Habre's former aides has been harassed. A committee of experts has been set up to draft a new Constitution. Moreover, there will be municipal and then regional elections this year.

The French people installed in Chad and those who have returned are in the best position to bear witness to the changes which have taken place—the attitude of the man in the street, freedom of movement and speech, the trusting relations between the authorities and the population.

[Darcourt] What will the next stage be?

[Deby] Moving toward a rule-of-law state by decentralizing and delegating a number of decisions hitherto made in Ndjamena to prefecture level.

[Darcourt] What role will your army play in achieving this peace?

[Deby] Chad is a land-locked country which is twice as big as France and with one tenth of the population. We must review the structure and capability of our army. Our only concern is to safeguard national territorial integrity. We will adapt our army to this mission, taking account of our needs and our resources. While maintaining great mobility, we are moving toward a major reduction in manpower. This reduction, which has become vital, does not worry us. We have proved, in critical circumstances, that we had reserves of fighters who just have to be summoned to appear from all directions to fight. Now that the threat has been removed, some of those fighters must return to their villages and take part in the effort to rebuild the country.

[Darcourt] What new direction have your relations with Libya taken and how do you intend to solve the problem of the Aouzou strip?

[Deby] We have had war for too long. We want to live in harmony with our northern neighbor. With regard to the Aouzou strip, we assert our rights over that region. We firmly stand by the procedure started in the International Court in The Hague.

[Darcourt] Your first visit to Europe is to France. You have met with the president of the republic and the foreign affairs, defense, and cooperation ministers. What is the result?

[Deby] Outside Africa, the only path I could take was to Paris. France has very long-standing relations with Chad. Since we gained independence, it has been Chad's ally and preferential partner. We respect France—land of asylum and freedom. A large part of our intellectual elite and our cadres were trained in your schools and universities. I expressed to President Mitterrand my confidence and sincere wish to see the friendly relations

which bind our two countries further developed. I asked him for France's help in rebuilding and planning our economy. I also expressed the wish that the Epervier force should remain. Chad rightly appreciates the contribution which the French army makes to its security. Hissein Habre banned the Epervier force members from traveling outside their bases, which had strict boundaries and were under close surveillance. This attitude no longer applies. Those restrictions have been lifted provided the soliders obey the orders of their officers, in liaison with our general staff, and the elementary rules of decency.

Deby Returns From 2-Day Libyan Visit

*AB2102092491 Ndjamena Domestic Service
in French 0530 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] The head of state and State Council chairman, Colonel Idriss Deby, returned to Ndjamena last night from Libya. The State Council chairman, who was accompanied by a large delegation, had paid a two-day official visit to Libya. [passage omitted]

Delegation Returns From Sudan Commission Session

*AB1902111491 Ndjamena Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] The Chadian delegation led by the deputy commissioner for external relations, Mr. Mahamat Ali Abdallah, returned to Ndjamena last night from Khartoum, where it attended the session of the Joint Chad-Sudan Commission. In a communique issued yesterday at the end of their deliberations, the two delegations decided to increase their relations in the fields of trade, culture, health, education, and technical cooperation.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the new spirit of cooperation between their two countries since the advent of a new regime in Sudan, and more recently in Chad. They expressed the need to reactivate existing bilateral agreements, especially on questions such as the movement of people along the borders, and the use of their respective territories as rear bases for rebel activities against the central governments.

Last, the two countries called for a cease-fire in the Gulf war, and for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Equatorial Guinea

Ministerial Team Returns From Madrid

*AB1902204991 Malabo Domestic Service
in Spanish 0600 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Our country's government delegation, which went to Madrid to attend a session of the Spain-Equatorial Guinea joint commission for cooperation, has returned to Malabo. The delegation, which was headed by Santiago Eneme Ovono, minister delegate for

foreign affairs and cooperation, included the permanent secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Industry, and Agriculture as well as various directors general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. At the session, various issues under the February 1990 four-year general agreement for bilateral cooperation were discussed. [passage indistinct]

Outside the deliberations of the session, the Equatorial Guinean foreign minister held discussions with Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, his Spanish counterpart, and with the Spanish secretary of state for international and Euro-American cooperation. At Malabo International Airport, the delegation was welcomed by top officials from various ministries.

Zaire

Government Recognizes 66 Political Parties

*AB1902133891 Paris AFP in French 1731 GMT
17 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Feb (AFP)—As of 16 February, sixty-six political parties have been recognized by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. This was contained in a ministerial communique issued yesterday. Among the new political parties are the Union for Democracy and Social Progress-Renovated Political Leadership (UDPS-DPR) and the Islamic Democratic Party (PDI).

Meanwhile, in an open letter to the head of state signed by 88 people, the Alliance of the Bakongo (Abako), whose application for registration was rejected by the Ministry of Territorial Administration, has called for the arbitration of President Mobutu in the recognition of "this national party which liberated Zaire from the colonial yoke through immediate and unconditional independence extended to all ethnic groups in Zaire."

The Abako, observers recall, was the country's second largest party—the first being the Congolese National Movement (MNC) of Patrice Emery Lumumba—and was led by Joseph Kasavubu, the first president of Zaire (1960-1965) which was then known as Congo. The signatories of the open letter also expressed their indignation over the behavior of officials of the Ministry of Territorial Administration who consider their political party as a tribal grouping while the same ministry "rescued" certain political associations "just to suit its purpose."

Government, Social Partners Sign Pact

*AB1902110291 Dakar PANA in French 1619 GMT
18 Feb 91*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Feb (PANA)—After two months of consultations the Zairian Transitional Government and its social partners signed a social pact on Saturday, 16 February. The pact is aimed at ensuring macroeconomic balances, purchasing power, and social peace in the

country and provides for emergency measures to be implemented in 1991 to redress the economy and improve the living conditions of the masses. The annexed pay scale for the civil service was endorsed by all social partners.

The social pact was signed by the National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZA), the National Union of Workers of Zaire (UNTZA), and the National Committee of Delegates of State Employees and Civil Servants (Conamafet) represented by their chairmen Bemba Saolona, Katalay Muleli Sangol, and Bampende Lukengu, respectively. The other signatories were the National Corporation of Health Professionals (paramedical personnel); the Trade Union Committee of Primary, Secondary, and Vocational Schools Teachers; the delegation of Higher Education, University, and Scientific Research; the Magistrates; and the Zairian Pharmacists' Association. It was only the National Association of Medical Doctors, which did not send delegates, which did not sign the document.

The social pact was initiated by President Mobutu Sese Seko after a thorough analysis of the country's economic situation, which has been marked since December 1989 by a decline, rising inflation, and a social situation resulting from the unfair distribution of national wealth. The signing ceremony took place at the government building under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Lunda Bululu, who presided over the deliberations from 15 December 1990 to 16 February 1991.

Opposition on Plans for Strikes, Rallies

AB1702183891 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 15 Feb 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has come under an increasing pressure recently to introduce a more democratic system of government in his country. Well just last Friday, he signed a decree granting political amnesty to Zairians living in exile. Many prominent political exiles have already returned home to Zaire though. One of them is Marcel Lihao, leader of an opposition party called the UDPS, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress. A former president of Zaire's supreme court, Professor Lihao spent 11 years under house arrest and he spent four years in exile in the U.S.A. as well. He returned to Zaire last year. He is now on a short visit to Paris. David Massawa asked him on the line if he thought the latest moves by President Mobutu were genuine.

[Begin recording] [Lihao] I think that it is boldness for him to pronounce this amnesty, but now we will see if he will really act according to his declaration.

[Massawa] So how then is your party, the UDPS, at present able to operate inside Zaire if you do not have access to the media? How can you organize?

[Lihao] That is a problem. It is good to have a mass meeting, but I think that it is (?certainly) better to have access to the radio and television and so we have to fight for this right.

[Massawa] And how are you, in fact, doing that? What pressure are you trying to put on the president and on the government?

[Lihao] By mass meetings. In our mass meetings, we say that we would like to have access also to radio and television [words indistinct].

[Massawa] Can I ask you what attempts are you making, if any, to liaise with other opposition parties? Is it, for example, your intention to try and form a sort of a unified opposition against the president?

[Lihao] Yes it has been already done because we have signed a common communique about what we would like to be the changes in our country, and now we discussed it with Mobutu together. All opposition parties are discussing together with President Mobutu.

[Massawa] Do you see any prospects of real change within your country while the president remains in power?

[Lihao] With the powers he has now it is impossible. If we had the situation of the chairman president or the queen of England, that could be possible. But now it is impossible because his management of public funds and also for the problem of human rights, we do not think that it is possible to change, to democratize really our country with the president with all these powers.

[Massawa] So what then do you see as the way forward? Do you think elections are the answer?

[Lihao] We are planning now to constrain him by popular pressures like strikes and so on to give up the powers, the governmental powers he has just now.

[Massawa] Are you, in fact, confident then that President Mobutu would allow presidential elections to go ahead, that he will allow himself to be challenged for the Presidency itself?

[Lihao] I think that it is possible, but it would not be a real free election. That is the real danger.

[Massawa] And obviously you will be returning to Zaire for that, and also I understand for a rally that is expected to be held this weekend?

[Lihao] We will hold a rally in Kinshasa. [end recording]

Burundi**Government Secretary General Appointed***EA1502104291 Bujumbura Domestic Service
in French 1800 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] After the 12 February cabinet reshuffle, rationalization and decentralization of the executive power continues with the appointment of high-ranking cadres. The president of the Republic of Burundi, Major Pierre Buyoya, yesterday appointed Mr. Didace Rudaragi as secretary general of the government. Mr. Rudaragi was minister of civil service in the former government. [passage omitted]

Kenya**Cooperation Accord Signed With Chile***EA2002153391 Nairobi KNA in English 1215 GMT
19 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 19 Feb (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, and the Chilean ambassador, Vicente Sanchez, today signed an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Mr. Ayah noted there was a great deal of research going on in agriculture and the medical sector in the country and said the two countries would benefit from the agreement, which was signed in his office. The minister stressed the need to strengthen ties in other areas such as commercial and economic for enhancement of bilateral cooperation between Kenya and Chile. [passage omitted]

During the same occasion the minister also held discussions with the outgoing Spanish ambassador, Carlos Abella, and called on Spain to invest in Kenyan industries. [passage omitted]

Ex-Ugandan Military Officers Arrested With Arms*EA2002114691 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 20 Feb 91 pp 1, 2*

[Article by Charles Aboje and Haroun Wandalo: "Ugandan Arms Are Seized in Kenya"]

[Excerpt] Two former Uganda military officers have been arrested at Busia [western Kenya] after smuggling dangerous firearms into the country to commit crimes.

The arrest was confirmed yesterday during a press conference held at Kisumu police station. "The two aliens were found in possession of an automatic sub-machine gun which could have been used to kill people and commit serious crimes against the country," a police spokesman said. He commended his officers for doing a good job and stressed that the gun, an AK47 rifle with 17 rounds of 7.62 MM ammunition, plus two magazines, would be produced before the Bungoma resident magistrate's courts on February 21.

He said the intention of the two Ugandan aliens was "bad for the country" and that the arrest was made in an ambush at Marachi estate in Busia town. He claimed the two suspects were found with 12 subversive pamphlets, which are banned in Kenya, and appealed to people living along the Kenya-Uganda border to be vigilant and report any suspicious people to police for immediate action.

The police spokesman told the press that the firearms intercepted by police were so accurate and that they could shoot up to 500 metres with a magazine that could contain 35 rounds of ammunition. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Kenya Urged To Act Against Plotting Refugees***AB2102104491 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 21 Feb 91 p 4*

[Article by Maina Muiruri: "Act On Refugees-Call"]

[Text] The United Somali Congress [USC] yesterday called on the Kenya Government to take action against refugees who fled from the war ravaged country and who were now trying to overthrow the interim Somali Government from Kenyan soil.

In a three-paragraph press release issued in Nairobi yesterday and signed by the USC legal advisor, Prof Abukar Hassan Yarro, the USC asked the Kenya Government to take steps against "such actions taking place in Kenya."

The statement said: "the interim Government of Somalia wishes to have good relations with the Government of Kenya, but there are some negative elements who fled the country after they looted and devastated their country."

The USC, which fought president Siad Barre, added: "Those individuals live in Kenya and are now trying to overthrow the new government with the help of some Kenyans of Somali origin." The USC is a member of the interim government in Mogadishu. [sentence as published].

The statement claimed that the son of former President Barre had been sending supplies to the defeated soldiers of his father's government.

The statement charged that Maslah Mohamed Siad Barre, an Army general, has been sending diesel and other fuel to the defeated soldiers in the Garbahaarrey and Kismaayo regions.

President Briefs Press on National Conference

EA1902214591 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the Somali Republic president, today said that the forthcoming national conference would go ahead as planned. It is hoped that the country's opposition groups will participate in the conference so as to help bring about free elections after consultations on the conference have been held. Speaking to the country's media representatives, Mr. Ali Mahdi said that contact has been made with most of the rebel groups such as the Somali National Movement [SNM], the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF], and others. The president expressed confidence that these rebel groups would participate in the conference, for they have been struggling for the sole purpose of liberating the country from the dictatorial system. In order to bring about democracy and freedom, he has called upon all groups to commit themselves to attending the conference.

Answering a question on whether he would remain as president, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that after the conference has been held, the decision will rest with the Somali people, who might resolve to allow him to continue with his leadership. He said that if they expressed confidence in him, he would be ready to carry on with his job, and that if he were rejected he would immediately hand over the leadership to anyone nominated.

Referring to the government's pledge to restore peace, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that peace is an essential commodity for the existence of human beings without which it would be impossible to ensure normal life. The government has, therefore, embarked on the difficult task of restoring peace by dividing the city into five zones, each getting a committee and group to maintain peace and stability.

The president said that the country is in the throes of a huge crisis. He said that many arms have found their way into the hands of senseless people and that this could create major problems.

The president said that he is sure and confident, as are the people, that signs of a gradual improvement in security are emerging. He said the police force will for a short period try to maintain security.

Referring to reports that there has been fighting in Kismaayo town between the United Somali Congress [USC] and remnants of the crumbled regime, he said that these days, small pockets of the crumbled regime's soldiers are continuing to hide in the environs of Kismaayo town. He said it has become imperative that the area's residents work in collaboration with the fronts to flush out these soldiers. He warned that if these soldiers do not peacefully surrender, the areas from which they are operating will be captured. The president said Kismaayo town is now one of the largest regions in the country [as heard], ranking alongside the capital city,

and expressed his utter dismay at the continuation of war in the town. He said he cannot accept the continuation of war in Kismaayo. The government is to send a delegation before next week to the Lower Juba region, and in particular to Kismaayo, to try to solve this issue.

Asked about the outcome of the government's plea for international emergency aid, the president said: So far, we have received a meager quantity of aid donated by relief groups and the United Arab Emirates agency. [Words indistinct] he once again appealed to the international community to provide Somalia with emergency aid such as foodstuffs, drugs, fuel, equipment, and oil.

Referring to the purpose of the committees in the country's regions and districts, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said the sole aim of appointing them was to find a solution to the problems facing the society. He appealed to all Somali people, wherever they may be, to become brothers and work together in goodwill to enable us to emerge from the bad problems left behind by the toppled regime. He said it is absolutely certain that the country will triumphantly succeed in solving its problems if the Somali people work in good spirits.

He asked regional and district committees to serve the society and maintain the unity of the people. In the same vein, the president appealed to the committees carrying out preparatory work for the forthcoming conference to shoulder the heavy responsibility of achieving positive results in the tasks entrusted to them. He said that the world will watch us during the conference with a keen interest in helping solve the existing problems. [words indistinct].

Eyewitness Comments on Reconstructing Mogadishu

EA1902150591 Nairobi KTN Television
in English 1800 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] An estimated 20,000 Somalis, most of them civilians, are believed to have died in the recent war between the USC [United Somali Congress] rebels and troops loyal to the deposed Somali leader Siad Barre. In an exclusive interview with KTN this evening, Dr. Murray Watson, an ecologist who flew medical relief supplies to Somalia during the war, said the process of reconstructing Mogadishu has begun. Dr. Watson, who witnessed much of the battle in Mogadishu, arrived back in Nairobi on Sunday.

[Warungu] Reconstruction of the Somali capital Mogadishu has begun following nearly four weeks of fierce fighting in the capital in which an estimated 20,000 people lost their lives. According to an eyewitness, Dr. Watson, who was involved in flying out medical relief supplies to Somalia, thousands of Somalis, mainly in the capital, received with jubilation news of the forceful exit of former President Siad Barre.

[Watson] Well, in Mogadishu itself, which is, I think,—almost everyone in Mogadishu at the moment is pro-USC—it [USC] has total control; they are patiently waiting for, shall we say, signs of more extensive government, more secure government. They know they have got these leaders—they have heard on the radio and they have seen them; they are very accessible to the people. But so far, I guess you'd say authority and respect remains to be established because these leaders have to do things. They are largely traditional leaders and people who have got respect as elders of the clans.

[Warungu] Dr. Watson said the outskirt towns close to Mogadishu are marked by thousands of graves reminiscent of the recent fierce fighting.

[Watson] I think over the four weeks that this shelling and fighting was going on, probably about 20,000 people died, from the number of graves. Because people are buried everywhere—in gardens, in the compounds, and along the street—and the graves are very difficult to see. They are just a little mound with a stick on, and this is Islamic.

[Warungu] Doctors under the SOS umbrella had to work day and night to attend to the victims of the war. Dr. Watson explains:

[Watson] Whole families sitting down having a meal and an artillery shell lands right among them, and out of the 15 people sitting having a meal maybe five survive, and the other 20 [as heard] as they say, they scrape them from the walls and bury them in buckets. It was really a very dreadful thing that was being done by a president who had no chance of surviving. He was reduced to a square kilometer of land.

[Warungu] Undeterred by the violent ethnic clash that they underwent recently, Somalis now embark on serious reconstruction of their capital. Joseph Warungu reporting for KTN, Wilson Airport, Nairobi.

Uganda

Museveni Says Reports on Rwandan Refugees 'False'

*EA2002120691 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Speaking to newsmen immediately on return from Dar es Salaam, President Museveni said that this time the summit wants the cease-fire between the Rwandese Government and the armed opposition to be formalized through a peace agreement under the auspices of President Mobutu. He said that this could be achieved within two weeks and after which neutral people should monitor its holding.

President Museveni also said that Rwandese reports emanating from Kigali were not actually the work of the Rwandese monitoring team in Kabale. He, therefore, warned that Uganda will not accept anybody using it as a scapegoat and dispelled as completely false allegations

that the Rwandese refugees operate from the Ugandan territory. He added that the allegations from Kigali have been disapproved three times with the recent one involving the Rwandese ambassador to Uganda. President Museveni reiterated that Uganda will continue with its prompt inspections to bring the truth to the surface.

On the issue of naturalization of refugees in Uganda, Mr. Museveni said that one cannot automatically be accepted when he applies. This will be subject to our national laws. He said that the NRC [National Resistance Council] will debate this issue.

Turning to reports on the situation in the country, President Yoweri Museveni reiterated categorically that there has been a continued decline of banditry activities. He went on to say that some acts of insecurity by people who still have a gun are not an insurgency. [passage omitted]

More on Refugee Agreement

*EA2002172891 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] The one-day regional summit conference on the problem of Rwandese refugees has ended in Dar es Salaam with the Government of Rwanda reiterating its commitment to finding a definite and durable solution to the fate of its refugees. [passage omitted] The summit was chaired by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

A declaration issued at the end of the summit said that the Government of Rwanda recognizes that voluntary repatriation of its refugees, who were its responsibility, is a legitimate right for those Rwandese refugees, and that it constitutes a factor for peace and national reconciliation.

The government also undertook to remove all obstacles impeding the return of the refugees to their country and to guarantee their full participation in the democratic political process of Rwanda. The government committed its readiness [as heard] to take steps to facilitate the harmonious return and reintegration in all sectors of national life of refugees who would have expressed the wish to do so and declare a comprehensive general amnesty for refugees as defined by the 1951 UN convention and by the 1969 OAU convention on refugees, the Rwandese Government also agreed, subsequent to an agreement on a cease-fire and a successful conclusion of a dialogue, to extend the general amnesty to include persons who may have committed acts against the state prior to their departure or during their stay outside their country. The Government of Rwanda will restore its protection over those of its people who will not have acquired the nationality of the countries of residence but would have opted to remain in those countries if the countries of residence decide to offer them alien's residence.

The regional conference therefore appealed to OAU member states, the international community, as well as international organizations concerned to take appropriate steps to facilitate naturalization and the economic and social integration of Rwandese refugees who opt to settle outside their country of origin. In this respect, the five neighboring countries, namely Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire, will undertake, subject to their constitutional provisions and their respective national laws and regulations, to facilitate as far as possible the naturalization of those Rwandese who have expressed the wish to become nationals of their country of residence.

The regional conference urgently appealed to the international community, friendly countries, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give financial, technical and material assistance to ensure the reintegration of the returnees in their country of origin and the integration of those Rwandese who decide to remain in their present countries of residence and those who would have been naturalized. The conference therefore requested the OAU and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] to formulate a plan of actions aimed at implementing the summit's decisions. The conference said that the plans should take into consideration the impact of influx of returnees on the social and economic infrastructure of the country of origin and the needs of countries of asylum who will have decided to accept some of the refugees.

In this respect, the conference again requested the OAU and the UNHCR to involve the countries concerned, donor countries, agencies, and international institutions in the formulation of the plan of action and to implement the provisions of the plan of action. The OAU and the UNHCR were mandated to convene a donor meeting within six months after the adoption of the declaration in order to mobilize the necessary resources.

The summit appreciated President Mobutu Sese Seko's efforts to institute a dialogue between the Government of Rwanda and the armed opposition and urged him to maintain the momentum of the dialogue so that a solution to the problem can be found.

Vice President Interviewed on Rwandan Charges

*AB1602154091 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Ever since the October invasion which was led by defecting Rwandan officers from the National Resistance Army [NRA] in Uganda, Rwanda has insisted that the rebels are coming and going across the border and that Uganda is supporting them. Last week, Kenyan Government newspapers even went so far as to accuse President Museveni of being involved in a plan for a new invasion. But Uganda repeatedly denied the allegations. Uganda's new vice president, Samson Kisekka, is in

London and Josephine Hazeley asked him why he thought Rwanda keeps making those accusations.

[Begin recording] [Kisekka] That I cannot say, but it must have been thought up in Kenya, and not in Rwanda. Because originally, they were doing a lot of trade, because we are landlocked you know, they used to do a lot of trade, but when we came to power we stopped all this. Then they did not like it. And there were the people who were stoning cars and lorries taking Ugandan coffee to the border, and we stopped all that. We found that it was very expensive to take our coffee to the coast by road and they were the owners of all these lorries. [passage omitted]

They did not like it, that sort of thing, and then they started doing a little bit of propaganda, thinking that if they (said) that we are invading them at the same time and invading Rwanda which is a weaker country, perhaps they could get some international power to come and assist [words indistinct].

[Hazeley] So you think that Kenyans are making all these claims of invasion because they want your money?

[Kisekka] Well, not our money. They want to trade, because Uganda has been the market of Kenya; I mean they have all the industries and we have been buying—even toothpaste we have been buying from Kenya. Now we have started to establish our industries. That is a threat to their own economy.

[Hazeley] Could it also be that these countries—your neighbors Rwanda and Kenya—are accusing you of planning invasion because they are frightened of you because you after all, the NRA, successfully fought and replaced a regime by means of using guerrilla activities?

[Kisekka] Not only for the fighting, but since the Ugandan Government was established, we have wanted everybody in the country to be politically aware of what is happening. So we have introduced the Resistance Council Committees [RC] from the grass roots; so that is, each small unit—what we call RC1—elects its own leader; and then bigger areas also do the same thing. You see, that sort of democracy is a threat to most of Africa. No wonder that these people are just afraid of us. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kisekka on Suitable Future Political System

*AB1702171491 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[From the "Saturday's Only" program]

[Text] A constitutional review committee is still doing the rounds in Uganda. Since 1989, members have been going up and down the country organizing seminars and generally collecting views on the sort of constitution Ugandans would like to live with. The committee is expected to present its findings to parliament by the end of next year, after which parliament will debate the draft

before it is ratified and then passed into law. Well, Uganda's newly appointed vice president, Dr. Samson Kisekka, was in London this week. Before he left for Uganda, I asked him what sort of a political system he would like to see emerge in his country.

[Begin recording] [Kisekka] Well we hope that if we appoint a president he could not be in power for more than two or three times—that sort of thing. Not only that, we want to see more service. We do not want to help people to be permanent. I mean these people just become lazy; they do not do the work. So you come on a contract and if you can produce the quality of work we (?demand) of you, then we can give you some more contracts. If you do not, we just get rid of you.

[Hazeley] Do you want to see a multiparty democracy in Uganda for the constitutional review?

[Kisekka] Definitely. But there must be the development first. I mean we do not have the infrastructure to start with. We do not have the medical services, we do not have the education services, we do not have the road services, and several others. I mean these must be put in place before you think of the multiple parties. It is very necessary to have the multiple parties, but you people who are in these countries, you think the multiple parties are wonderful, but in Africa, which is not developed—we have all the natural resources and we do not have the technology—you have to think of developing the country, the people themselves, and then you go up. The illiterate—just take for example we have less than 60 percent literacy, and then you expect these people to come to political parties and then they go on just making a mess.

[Hazeley] But Mr. Vice President, people listening to you espousing the necessity for development first before multiparty politics, might say you are just making excuses to keep power forever and ever.

[Kisekka] Not at all. You see when we first came in we thought that we could complete our program, a 10-point program, within four years, and we told the people that in four years we will be able to go through. But unfortunately we found that there are these dead woods—men in the civil service and some other people—who did not like that sort of thing. So our implementation has been very slow. After the expiry of four years, then we went to the public and

said: Now look, this is the problem. We have done this much, but if you want us to continue we can continue. And then we got the mandate to continue, and at the same time we want to see that this constitution is being completed. I mean we do not have any desire of taking power. Some of us are professionals. I am professional man, I have got my property, I have got my profession. I can do this. I do not go into power to be in power for the sake of power. I have got my profession. What I want is to see that my people are being developed.

[Hazeley] So what has been involved so far in terms of what the people are saying, generally speaking?

[Kisekka] [Words indistinct] to go back to the countryside to develop the area. But they say we do not have the roads. We say alright, we will get you the roads. We do not have the water supply. We will get you water supply. And now they are producing more. You see, our country is an agricultural country. Now they are producing much power.

[Hazeley] But I mean the economy is still a sore point; I mean the economy is still terrible really.

[Kisekka] It is, it is, but with the climate we have and the investment code we have introduced, we are trying to ask the international people to come in in joint venture with Ugandans. We want to go into industry. Mainly in the industry and the transfer of technology as well.

[Hazeley] Since the NRA [National Resistance Army] came into power over five years ago now, they have been promising development: things will get better, the man in the street will have money in his pocket. But it is not getting better.

[Kisekka] You have to work to get the money in your pocket, even here. If you do not work, you do not expect any money in your pocket. People in Africa do not want to work. With all these rumors, they just stand still doing nothing because they have good weather, they have plenty of food. They do not care about having money in their pockets.

[Hazeley] Are you saying that Ugandans are lazy and that is why they are poor?

[Kisekka] No! It is the way they have been brought up because I am a Ugandan myself. But the way they have been brought up, it does not allow them to be very creative. [end recording]

ANC Issues Discussion Paper on Nationalization
MB2002211491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 20 Feb 91

[By Pierre Claassen, Political Correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 19 SAPA [Dateline as received]—The ANC [African National Congress] has initiated a major debate on nationalisation among its members by way of a discussion document which explicitly spells out its disadvantages.

The document was issued by the ANC's Department of Economic Policy and was distributed nation-wide this week.

It sets out both the advantages and disadvantages of nationalisation and includes a questionnaire asking members to explain why they thought the advantages of nationalisation outweighed the advantages.

The paper was published by the Centre for Development Studies, an ANC-orientated academic think-tank attached to the University of Western Cape.

It uses the failed Zambian attempt to nationalise its copper mines to illustrate one of the disadvantages of such a policy.

Money would have to be borrowed to pay for nationalisation, the document says.

"This money will be spent without creating a single new job. We will have to pay back this money with interest."

If there were insufficient funds to pay it back, the debt situation would deteriorate as had happened in Zambia where the copper price had fallen, technical staff had left and eventually the government had been forced to re-privatise.

Nationalisation could lead to skilled personnel leaving the country. It would also be difficult to find the skilled people "loyal to our democratic aims" to run the nationalised industries.

The world did not favour nationalisation much today and this could lead to foreign investors feeling insecure about investing in South Africa.

"This could lead to serious problems of a fall in foreign investment." These investments were needed for growth. The impact on the economy had been illustrated when financial sanctions were introduced in 1985.

A final danger listed was the possibility that nationalisation could end up benefiting only a few: those who ran and worked an industry. The rest would benefit very little.

"This problem of a self-serving bureaucracy has been experienced in many countries, as we have seen in the case of Eastern Europe recently."

Under the possible advantages of nationalisation the document lists:

- guaranteed accessibility to infrastructural services where these, such as electricity, are nationalised;
- workers could have better working conditions and remuneration with race and sex discrimination prevented by legislation and affirmative action;
- profits from such industries could be invested in productive activities benefiting the people;
- democratising the economy by reducing the control of large corporations (it lists Anglo American, Rembrandt, Barlow Rand and Sanlam [South African National Life Assurance Company] as controlling 81 percent of the economy) by nationalising these conglomerates or parts of them; and
- new state-owned factories could be set up to provide important services the private sector might find unprofitable.

The document said banks invested funds only in profit-making ventures.

"This could be used to suggest a case for the nationalisation of banks," it concludes.

The four page document says it has to be read with the ANC's discussion document on economic policy, which said the ANC is committed to a mixed economy, will respond to the problem of economic stagnation and massive inequalities, and sees the need for a national development plan based on the strategy of "growth through redistribution".

Answering the question: how do you nationalise a corporation, it says this can be done by:

- government investing in setting up a new industry; or
- by introducing a law which puts a certain industry in the hands of the government by way of compensation or confiscation.

The document finally calls for a debate on the issue of nationalisation.

"It is clear from the advantages and disadvantages we have mentioned that nationalisation is not a clear-cut issue. We need to examine each case very carefully."

For instance, the argument for nationalising the gold mines held out prospects for better wages and conditions for miners and the use of profits to build housing for the poor.

"On the other hand it could also be argued that we could better use the R[and]70 billion it would cost to buy the mines for other things; that we will lose skilled engineers and cause the mining industry to decline resulting in the loss of jobs."

Mandela Answers Listeners' Questions on Issues

MB2002193291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1903 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 20 SAPA—The deputy president of the African National Congress [ANC], Nelson Mandela,

was the guest of a live phone-in programme on Radio Sotho on Wednesday evening.

Mr Mandela fielded questions on various issues from callers and his two programme hosts, Eddie Molekane and Steve Nkosi.

The topic of the programme was "The Future and Role of the ANC in a New South Africa" and listeners were told that it would be heard throughout Africa.

Mr Mandela started the programme by mentioning his recent visit to Gabon. He said he went there to brief President Omar Bongo on the latest political developments in South Africa since he was a long-standing supporter of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Mr Mandela was asked what the ANC had to offer black and white South Africans if it came to power.

He said the ANC's fundamental policy was declared in 1955, and added: "It is the most dynamic and progressive policy announced by any political party in this country.

"We stand for a non-racial South Africa in which every person, irrespective of colour or political affiliations will have the right to determine his own destiny."

The first caller asked what the ANC's official standpoint was on the Marxist tendency within the organisation.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was a democratic organisation which did not censor political ideas or affiliations.

"What unites us is the struggle against racial oppression. Whether a person is a Marxist or a conservative makes no difference to us, as long as he is committed to the struggle against racial oppression."

When asked about the success of negotiations with the government, Mr Mandela replied: "If we did not believe that this process will eventually bring about a new South Africa, we would not be taking part in it.

"We have the hope and confidence that through these discussions, we will bring about a new South Africa."

A caller said he would be happy to hear Mr Mandela renounce any ANC intention to turn South Africa into a communist state once democracy was established and to reject a one-party state.

Mr Mandela replied: "I'm unable to promise you that there will ever be any time when we will condemn the South African Communist Party or Marxism as such.

"We are a democratic organisation and we believe in a multi-party system. It is for the people of South Africa to determine which ideology they will adopt, not the ANC."

When a caller asked what the future of religion would be in the new South Africa, Mr Mandela said religious worship was a right which people would enjoy. He said that culture for all population groups would be preserved.

Another caller wanted to know what the position of the South African Police would be in the new South Africa.

Mr Mandela said the present police force would not be the one that would operate in South Africa when apartheid was scrapped.

"Their training leaves much to be desired. If we want a police force which is going to maintain law and order, drastic changes will have to be made to its training," he said.

A female caller asked what changes had been brought about in South Africa since she had seen little change.

"The government has brought about some changes, but they are very far from what we are demanding," said Mr Mandela.

But he said credit should be given to President F.W. de Klerk and the few changes should be welcomed.

On the issue of mass action, Mr Mandela said there were ways of resolving problems: one was through argument and persuasion and if that failed, then mass action was the next option—this happened all over the world.

The last question put to Mr Mandela was extent of the damage to the image of the ANC during the trial of his wife, Winnie.

"Anybody who thinks that the events surrounding Comrade Winnie has damaged the ANC, has been fast asleep since the case started," he said.

He said the people of South Africa had answered that question by thronging the court buildings during the trial.

Mandela Calls for Assembly, Interim Government

*MB2002134491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1318 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[By Clyde Russell]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 20 SAPA—Further clarity was given to the ANC's [African National Congress] political programme on Wednesday [20 February] when the organisation's deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela, charged that any political settlement had to be the product of input from all South Africans.

Mr Mandela's comments were made before an audience of about 5,000 people at the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] in Johannesburg during his keynote address to mark opening week.

To cheers from the huge crowd, the ANC leader said it was clear the government could not participate in negotiations and still run the country. It was necessary, therefore, that an interim government and a constituent assembly based on electoral support be created.

"Now, these are ideas that we consider valid and useful, but we do not want to ram them down people's throats, even if we do have majority support for them."

For this reason, Mr Mandela said the ANC was calling for a "patriotic congress to seek as broad as possible unity behind these demands, so that it can truly be seen that

these are not merely narrow ANC demands but that of democratic South Africans in general".

He rejected the idea of "super cabinet" saying this could not replace an interim government.

Turning to education, Mr Mandela told his alma mater that the ANC had never propagated the slogan "Liberation before education". Instead, the ANC viewed education as necessary for liberation.

In a more jovial mood, the ANC leader said students should, despite their parents' fears, become involved in politics while at university.

"You also have the opportunity to prepare to play a constructive role as a member of a South Africa in transition," he told the students.

He said the university was a microcosm of the new South Africa and that Wits should move to a point where it was truly representative of the population.

Discusses Constitution, Violence

*MB2102094591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The creation of a new constitution could soon begin in earnest if the recent agreement between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] comes to fruition. This entails the release of all political prisoners, the return of exiles, and the removal of other obstacles in the way of negotiations.

This is the view of the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Addressing a lunch-hour meeting at Wits [Witwatersrand] University, Mr. Mandela said the ANC believed it was vital to explore ways of negotiating an end to the conflict that was tearing the country apart.

He said centuries of conflict could be ended, as there was a real chance of ensuring a transition to a democratic South Africa.

The resolution of conflict, however, called for public involvement, and the actions of all people of good will would have to support the demand for democracy and the end to the violence.

De Klerk Chief 'Agent of Change' in Country

*MB1302061391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 12 Feb 91 p 8*

[Article by Simon Barber in Washington: "The World Now Sees De Klerk as SA's One Visionary Leader"]

[Text] In the U.S. and elsewhere, the conventional wisdom has been that President F.W. de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Nelson Mandela would somehow between them forge the grand compromise of a "new SA". This was a always an extremely simplistic view, based in large measure on the great man

theory of history. Simplicity, however, is not the reason the view is starting to fade from currency.

Increasingly, if as yet on a not entirely acknowledged basis, the chief human agent of change in SA [South Africa] (as opposed to the economic, social and geopolitical ones) is considered to be De Klerk himself and the new generation of National Party [NP] leadership that surrounds him. Mandela and the ANC are receding in the eyes of the international audience from the role of protagonists into that of a reactive, rather whiny chorus.

De Klerk, of course, starts with an enormous advantage. Having refused to understand how other forces have been gnawing away at apartheid for decades, and having cast the Afrikaner elite as a set of bloodyminded Masada artists willing to hang on until the last bullet was spent, the world set itself up to be stunned by De Klerk's performance since taking office.

Any act, even that of the world's most famous ex-political prisoner, would have a tough time competing for attention with De Klerk, especially since the prisoner's release only added to De Klerk's own fame. As in the parable of the prodigal son, it has been the prodigal who has achieved the plaudits for coming home, not the good and loyal son who was kept from straying by several miles of water in Table Bay.

De Klerk's announcement that he means to have removed apartheid from the statute books by the end of this year, if not earlier, is viewed as a historic step forward not solely on its own (considerable) merits, but because it was unexpected. By contrast, his oppositions' continued carping—however justified some of it may be—is thoroughly ungrprising because so predictable [as published].

There is more to De Klerk's international standing than the ability to astound afforded him by 20 years of seemingly dead-end NP rule. What also, and far more legitimately astonishes, is that unlike so many other heads of government he is unequivocally leading. As Chester Crocker, the former assistant secretary of state for Africa, put it last week, "he is telling his countrymen that there is a way out of his wilderness", and then taking them down it.

Mandela suffers devastatingly in comparison. The one aspect of his latest press conference that made all the international headlines was his warning that if the EC and others lifted sanctions, "you can expect that mass action in this country is going to be the order of the day. The situation is going to be so unstable in this country that no wise businessman is going to want to invest in this country."

This did not appear to be a direct threat that the ANC would order its followers onto the streets if sanctions were lifted, so much as powerless observation. "Once our people discover that they have no friends in the international community, it would be very difficult to control them."

"Difficult to control them"? This was like the old NP arguing that it could not undertake even the most limited reform because the white electorate would never stand for

it. De Klerk has thrown such arguments out of the window, in favour of leading. It is Mandela who now says his movement is the captive of its own constituency: it must continue calling for the impoverishment of its countrymen and the preemptive looting of their economic futures for fear they might protest.

As for the suggestion that black South Africans must somehow gauge the "friendship of the international community" in terms of its continued willingness to inflict economic pain on them and deprive them of the freedom afforded by decent schools and homes and disposable incomes—well, the mind boggles. If, indeed, the only way Mandela and the ANC think they can lead SA is by prevailing on the world to continue undermining their country's growth and development, they are proposing to lead straight back into the wilderness.

This is not a proposal the international community will heed. Taking note of what Crocker calls De Klerk's "proud assertion of membership in the world of successful democratic societies", the successful democracies are unlikely to take either Mandela or the ANC very seriously in this matter, especially since their recent statement on the Gulf casts doubt on whether they seek membership of the club.

Except in the U.S. whose policy is driven by a stark hatred of white people that mercifully does not obtain in SA, sanctions are yesterday's story. The IMF and World Bank are returning and with them international capital. Because of De Klerk and because of SA's importance to the rest of the continent, the country will rejoin the community of nations. It is a pity to think that this will happen despite the ANC rather than as a result of its own statemanship.

It is a pity because those whom the ANC claims to represent truly do deserve a leading role in shaping the immediate and long-term future of their country. They have existed in what grammarians call the passive mood for too long—having things done to them and for them instead of being able to shape their own destinies and take pride therein.

Hitherto, unfortunately, De Klerk and his government have been making almost all the running while the ANC and most other opposition groups have done little more than react, sometimes baulking, sometimes acquiescing, spouting all the while tired old declarations rooted in bygone political era and resorting to excuses—not enough money, not enough time, too much violence, detainees still detained, exiles still exiled—in the place of vision and boldness.

Some of these excuses may be fair. Past repression has made it difficult for the opposition to cope with the complexities of negotiation, as opposed to liberation, politics, though present intolerance has not helped either. The government has been less than swift in its handling of the political prisoner and exile issues, though matters are hardly expedited when some in the ANC continue to insist that suspension of the "armed struggle" does not include the disarming of MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] cadres or the cessation of recruitment or infiltration.

Whatever the merits of the ANC's complaints, however, overseas they are increasingly less compelling as the De Klerk apartheid-unravelling machine continues to surge forward and it takes more than a year and countless dead for Mandela even to meet Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Indeed, in the rest of the world, the leadership and competence questions are starting to loom quite large.

What that means, and I daresay as De Klerk himself has long appreciated, is that foreign powers will not complain if the final political and economic deal, while scrupulously just, is more than somewhat unilateral in its creation.

Auditor-General Reports on CCB Operations

DP 'Appalled'

*MB1902210491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2031 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 19 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] said on Tuesday [19 February] it was appalled by the deceit and the apparent disregard of normal, acceptable procedures revealed in the special report of the auditor-general on the special defence account tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

The DP's deputy finance spokesman, Mr Jasper Walsh, said in a statement that his party was also appalled at the operations that had been conducted by the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

State employees had undertaken actions "for which we can all be ashamed".

He noted, however, that the matter was complex and the DP would comment further after more detailed study.

"The government, and the minister of defence in particular, have a duty to root out this cancer which has been allowed to grow in our Defence Force."

The report confirmed the DP's suspicions that the CCB had carried out unauthorised projects inside South Africa.

"In addition, financial control was non-existent and the auditor-general has been prevented from undertaking a comprehensive and meaningful audit."

CCB Paid 'After Suspension'

*MB2002132591 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 20 Feb 91 p 1*

[Report by Ismail Lagardien, Political Correspondent: "CCB Paid R10-m After Suspension"]

[Text] The Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] received almost R[and]10 million from State funds between April 1 and July 23 last year, only a few months after the controversial group had been suspended.

This was announced by Auditor-General Mr Peter Wronsky in a special report on the expenditure of the CCB which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report was tabled by Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis.

According to the report, the funds were for "resettlement of still-serving members" of the CCB and was code-named "Samoesa".

The payment was for "encashment of 20 percent of their accumulated leave plus 10 percent of an anticipated pension gratuity".

About R15,000 was paid in this regard.

"Individual payments seen (by the auditors) varied between R33,301 and R39,962," Wronsley said in his report.

Furthermore, Wronsley found that the unauthorised expenditure of the CCB for the financial years 1988/89 and 1989/90 could be more than R12 million.

If, however, the joint committee on public accounts was satisfied with "certification after the fact", the unauthorised expenditure for the two financial years added up to R659,210.62.

Of the CCB's total expenditure of the R12 million about R170,630 was spend on actual operations.

The rest was spend on infrastructure, establishment and "pre-studies".

Wronsley said this called for "value for money and explanation which has not been furnished".

The report was in response to a question by the Democratic Party's Mr J.J. Walsh on whether Du Plessis had received a report from the Auditor-General dealing with the further audit of the Special Defence Account concerning activities of the CCB.

Walsh also asked whether any unauthorised expenditure not previously reported had been revealed in the latest report.

ANC Criticizes Activities

MB2002133091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 20 SAPA—The report by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley that the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) had spent over R[and]12-million without authorisation gave some indication of the true extent of "this secret arm of the state", the ANC [African National Congress] said on Wednesday [20 February].

Responding to the disclosures first announced in Parliament, the ANC said in a statement that millions were evidently spent "even after (Gen) Magnus Malan announced that the CCB had been disbanded in March 1990".

"As taxpayers, it is the right of the people of South Africa to know what authorised spending took place and what these monies were spent on.

"[Words indistinct] repeated official statements that the CCB has been disbanded, there is nothing to indicate that its operations have ceased. The parcel bomb sent to Dirk Coetzee that killed Bheki Mlangeni, for example, was posted in May 1990." This was almost two months after the bureau had been disbanded.

The ANC said an internal audit was "clearly insufficient".

The issues at stake were not merely financial. State funds raised on the taxes of all South Africans had been employed to "terrorise, intimidate, maim and murder citizens of the country for voicing demands which the government conceded were legitimate".

"We demand that those responsible be called to account for the activities of the death squads they established. There must be a verifiable public disbandment of all such bodies—the CCB, the askaris [turned ANC guerillas] and other death squads.

"Only in this way, can the public know that such criminal activity has indeed been brought to an end," the ANC said.

"Unless this is done, we have no other option but to hold the entire South African cabinet responsible for the continued shielding of these killers," the organisation said.

Defense Minister Called on To Resign

MB2002165491 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 1500 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has called on Defense Minister Magnus Malan to resign. Patrick Cull reports this follows a report from the auditor general detailing financial irregularities within the shadowy Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

[Cull] In a [word indistinct] gripping speech, Le Roux said Malan was the political head of the Defense Force and as such was responsible for the CCB. It was clear, he said, that neither Malan nor Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had fulfilled their financial responsibilities.

Le Roux said it was no wonder Malan was now looking for a job with Nelson Mandela. However, if Chris Hani heard about the latest revelations, he would not even make him a corporal.

The DP's [Democratic Party] Jasper Walsh also attacked the minister, who said a proper audit had not been possible.

Real questions still remained, such as what was the CCB, who were its (?operators), and what projects were undertaken.

Laws To Protect State Against Claims

MB2102092491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0805 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 21 SAPA—Legislation is to be introduced during the current parliamentary session to indemnify the state against claims by former members of

the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) who are refusing to accept retirement packages or to remain in the defence force.

This was confirmed on Thursday [21 Feb] by a senior spokesman for the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, following an exclusive interview with Gen. Malan published on Thursday in the Cape National Party mouthpiece, *DIE BURGER*.

General Malan is expected to address Parliament today. He said after a debate in Parliament yesterday that neither he nor the defence force was prepared to comply with exorbitant claims of a small number of CCB members who were refusing to accept the retirement packages after the final disbanding of the CCB.

The cabinet had therefore decided that legislation was necessary to indemnify the state against claims and thus to protect taxpayers' money.

Gen. Malan said he could not comment on rumours that an amount of up to R[and]30 million could be involved in possible claims as no claims had been officially received by Wednesday afternoon.

Retirement packages had been worked out which took into account the special career risks of CCB members as well as the service conditions of their counterparts in the special forces.

A small number of CCB members were, however, refusing to accept the packages after the final disbandment of the CCB.

They were arguing that as the chief of the defence force had given notice of the CCB's disbandment subject to the ending of certain projects and certain administrative actions, and that they were entitled to retirement packages which, according to Gen. Malan and the defence force, were exorbitant.

Furthermore, their contracts had not been approved by him, the chief of the defence force or the commission for administration in terms of accepted practices, Gen. Malan said.

Malan Disclaims Some Culpability

MB2102161391 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says neither he nor the chief of the South African Defense Force [SADF], General Kat Liebenberg, can be held responsible for possible offenses committed by members of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB].

Speaking in the debate on the part appropriation budget, Gen. Malan said he did not intend to comment on the Auditor General's report on the CCB until it had been discussed by the parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts.

He called it scandalous that both the Conservative Party and the Democratic Party had attacked the SADF and its chief in the debate yesterday without giving them a chance to defend themselves.

Malan Admits He 'Bungled'

MB2102170091 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 21 Feb 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 21 SAPA—The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, backed himself into a corner on Thursday when he accepted full political responsibility for the activities of the Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] amid a storm of protest demanding his resignation.

Although he distanced himself from certain acts "on the ground" by members of the CCB, his acceptance of political responsibility came while the final verdict on approval of projects totaling millions of rands after the event, has still to be delivered by a committee consisting of all political parties in Parliament.

Clearly on the defensive after the left-wing Democratic Party [DP] and right-wing Conservative Party [CP] called for his resignation for financial mismanagement involving the CCB, he said: "I accept full responsibility for the events in the Department (of Defence)."

He counterattacked his critics, particularly DP MP [member of Parliament] for Pinelands Mr Jasper Walsh, for having condemned the chief of the [South African] Defence Force [SADF] and his financial advisors on the basis of an auditor general's report tabled in Parliament earlier this week.

This report, and further evidence by the chief of the SADF, still had to be dealt with by the Joint Committee on Public Accounts [JCPA] on which Mr Walsh served.

He asserted his critics had broken with parliamentary convention by pre-judging a matter still to be dealt with by the JCPA.

General Malan's acknowledgement today may, observers believe, signal the end of his political career because the auditor general's report has posed crucial questions of responsibility which remain unanswered.

Furthermore, he is on record in Parliament on February 26 last year as having assured the country that "all activities of the CCB have been suspended."

His assurances led the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to tell Parliament three days later that a full investigation had been ordered in November 1989, and that its purpose had been "to ensure and exercise not only financial control, but also cabinet control over such projects".

These public utterances now appear to have compromised not only General Malan, but also the state president and his entire cabinet in what may well prove to be unforgivable political blundering.

The auditor general's report has disclosed that even after these assurances, and the JCPA had also given the SADF an "unequivocal parliamentary directive to afford me absolutely unimpeded access to all relevant archives", obstacles were repeatedly put in the way of his staff.

While this obstruction was being committed, a further R[and]9 million in cash was paid over to the CCB (between April 1 and July 23) out of which a project codenamed "Samoesa" was financed to pay CCB members "resettlement costs".

General Malan flew at his critics today saying neither he, nor the chief of the SADF, were prepared to accept responsibility for possible offences committed by individuals in the CCB. He did not intend commenting on the auditor general's report or the financial aspects of the CCB before the JCPA had discussed it.

The refusal of the DP and the CP to accept, as the auditor general had done, the word of two of his generals showed they distrusted the SADF. How was Mr Walsh going to do justice to the SADF in the JCPA if he had already drawn one-sided conclusions before hearing their case?

Mr Colin Egin (DP Sea Point) then challenged the minister to resign.

"If he has any sensitivity for the judicial process or the integrity and credibility of the government and the state president, he should resign."

The CCB hung like a dark cloud over the administration and the president. His concern was not about the special forces, but their minister who was responsible for their control. Was Gen Malan at all concerned about the credibility of the government, his cabinet colleagues and the state president?

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the deputy leader of the CP, accused General Malan of having hidden behind the SADF in his reaction to the auditor general's report and had not "stood his man".

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the DP's defence spokesman, said the minister's performance had created the picture of a man who had lost control of his department. He called it "unbelievable" and "noisy soap box politics".

Even sympathetic observers commented despondently over General Malan's chances of surviving an assault that defector CCB Captain Dirk Coetzee initiated while in exile with revelations published by the Afrikaans newspaper VRYE WEEKBLAD.

The allegations of CCB criminal activities remain shrouded in mystery after first the Harms Commission could make no inroads nor finding on them, but were then found probable enough by a supreme court judge to dismiss a libel action by the SAP [South African Police] Surgeon General, Dr Lothar Neethling, against the VRYE WEEKBLAD.

A pending appeal is expected to give a final decision on the existence of the CCB "death squads".

While the minister may emerge blameless for any criminal activities of the CCB, a growing school of political opinion in and around Parliament this week started questioning the likelihood of his surviving the administrative bungling, which has now become a serious embarrassment to the whole government.

IMF Head Visits for 'High-Powered' Talks

MB1802151291 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 18 Feb 91 p 1

[Report by Kevin Davie: "Top IMF Man Meets Senior SA Officials"]

[Text] IMF MD [managing director] Michel Camdessus yesterday met senior government officials in Pretoria in the most high-powered contact SA [South Africa] has had with the IMF for many years.

Camdessus's visit, which does not have official status, is understood to be the first visit by a managing director of the fund to SA since the 1970s.

The SA team was led by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and included Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals, Development Bank chairman Simon Brand and Finance Director-General Gerhard Croeser.

The visit took place under a news black-out. Officials said that no statements, interviews or picture opportunities were planned.

No reasons for the secrecy were given, but it could be that both parties regarded the visit as private.

Government sources have stressed that Camdessus was simply on a stopover en route to Maputo, and decided to see officials here as SA is an IMF member.

The meeting took place at the state guest house, Ou Presidensie. Camdessus arrived in Lusaka on Saturday [16 February] and was scheduled to depart yesterday evening for Maputo. It is understood that his southern African visit will also include Gaborone and possibly Harare.

Camdessus's meeting yesterday morning was followed by lunch at Ou Presidensie, a helicopter tour and a scheduled meeting later in the afternoon with a cross-section of people at the Development Bank in Midrand.

Those invited to meet Camdessus yesterday afternoon included ANC [African National Congress] economist Tito Mboweni, ambassador-designate to Washington Harry Schwarz, Stanbic [Standard Bank Investment Corporation] MD Conrad Strauss, Anglo American economist Aubrey Dickman, Sacob [South African Chamber of Business] director-general Raymond Parsons, Jan Steyn of the Independent Development Trust, and Soweto civic leader Dr. Nthato Motlana.

The IMF party was scheduled to include three other members, including L.B. Monyake from Lesotho. Monyake is alternate executive director for English-speaking African countries at the fund.

The English-speaking African grouping controls 2.85 percent of the vote at the IMF as it contributes the same percentage of funds. A post-apartheid SA is said to be a desirable member as it would boost this vote by a further 1 percent.

Assures ANC No Change in Policy

MB1902103791 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*
in English 19 Feb 19 p 1

[Report by Kevin Davie: "Camdessus Reassures ANC"]

[Text] IMF MD [managing director] Michel Camdessus is aware that SA [South Africa] faces serious problems in areas such as unemployment, says ANC [African National Congress] economist Tito Mboweni.

Mboweni and Max Sisulu, of the ANC's economic planning department, met Camdessus in Johannesburg on Sunday [17 Feb] when the IMF chief stopped over en route to Mozambique.

"He said there was a massive task ahead," Mboweni said yesterday.

Camdessus had stressed to him that he was on his way to Maputo, was in transit, and had visited SA only at government's insistence. "He gave the assurance that there was no move from previous policies. The visit was accidental."

Camdessus is visiting African states with Lesotho's L.B. Monyake, executive director of Anglophone African countries in the IMF. This group includes Angola and Mozambique.

"His visit was part of a broader southern African trip. Monyake is visiting his constituency and bringing the MD into the area," Mboweni said.

He said unofficial discussion with Camdessus at the Development Bank covered the state of the economy, the need to restructure it and possible growth objectives. Mboweni said the IMF gave greater emphasis to social investment than it had in the past.

Ano reports from Maputo that Camdessus met Mozambican Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman and Bank of Mozambique Governor Eneas Comiche yesterday.

Camdessus arrived in Maputo late on Sunday night for a two-day visit.

He was expected to meet Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Co-operation Minister Jacinto Veloso before dining with President Joaquim Chissano last night.

The IMF delegation will also meet Mozambican businessmen and Maputo representatives of the donor community.

Further Reportage on Winnie Mandela Trial

ANC, Government Commit 'Blunders'

MB1702100091 Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR*
in English 17 Feb 91 pp 1, 2

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "ANC Bungles Winnie's Trial"]

[Excerpt] Major blunders by the ANC [African National Congress] and the Government have marked the Winnie Mandela trial, besmirched the name of justice and severely damaged the image of Nelson Mandela and his organisation both in South Africa and internationally.

The ANC has made two bungles:

—Despite its demands that the trial be divorced from the organisation, the ANC has allowed large and unruly demonstrations, some by its official organs, to take place every day outside the Rand Supreme Court.

—It has failed to condemn the mystery disappearance of a key witness, Pelo Mkgwe, and failed to do anything to dispel the growing fear that has surrounded the trial. Mr. Mandela himself has come in for fierce personal criticism on this score.

Whoever masterminded the disappearance of the witness—alleged to be ANC members—has hampered rather than helped Mrs. Mandela's cause: if the trial collapses, she will never be able to clear her name.

The Government, on the other hand, allowed the fiasco to occur by doing nothing concrete to protect witnesses despite repeated warnings of their fears.

The *SUNDAY STAR*, for instance, when it first exposed the Stompie Seipei scandal two years ago, warned of their fears of reprisal if they gave evidence. Yet the only protection they got was from the Methodist Church—and this has proved hopelessly inadequate.

If the State fails to provide key evidence against Mrs. Mandela and her three remaining co-accused, the possibility of charges being dropped altogether increases dramatically.

But, locally and internationally, the overwhelming feeling is that if Mrs. Mandela is acquitted by default rather than by testing evidence through cross-examination in open court, it will be a Pyrrhic victory which, if anything, will leave many questions unanswered and raise new ones.

In an official statement the ANC's department of information and publicity said: "The ANC denies and rejects any imputation that it is organisationally implicated in the disappearance of Mr. Mkgwe.

The ANC reiterates its position that the law be allowed to take its course in this matter without interference from anyone. The ANC will, however, investigate the allegations." [passage omitted]

AWB Says No Trial, No Talks

MB1602122991 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 15 Feb 91 p 2

[SOWETAN correspondent report: "No Winnie Trial, No Talks—AWB"]

[Text] If witnesses in the Winnie Mandela court case did not testify, it would mean law and order had failed under the force of the ANC [African National Congress], said AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terre'Blanche last night [14 February].

He was addressing about 1,800 cheering supporters in the Alberton town hall.

If trial did not go ahead, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok should tell the organisation "no more talks", said Mr Terre'Blanche.

Terre'Blanche dwelt for some time on how the ANC had postponed the court case with Mrs Mandela's trips overseas.

A roar of support greeted his challenge to the security police: "Come and get me, you buggers. I know you want me, but I'm innocent. I've done nothing illegal."

He also demanded amnesty for all whites in jail.

During the address, he once more called for a "mighty, united white action front to fight the anti-Christ in the name of God," and said the day the government capitulated to the ANC was the day the AWB turned to violence.

Commandant-General Servaas de Wet, leader of the AWB commando, issued several pleas for the people to join the commando or give money.

"We don't need fence-sitters, traitors or cowards.

"We have one choice: fight or die. And it is our last chance."

After the meeting, AWB officials rattled red buckets for change at the exits.

Attempt Made on Witness' Life

MB1802171891 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 18 Feb 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Missing Accused: I Was Attacked"]

[Excerpt] Just more than two weeks ago, an attempt was made to murder Katiza Cebekhulu, one of the four missing accused from the Winnie Mandela trial, reliable sources have told The Star.

Mr. Cebekhulu (22) was due to stand trial on charges of kidnapping and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on February 4.

Three other young men also skipped bail.

Mr. Cebekhulu told a number of people that when the other three—Mpho Gift Mabelane (19), Sibusiso Brian

Mabuza (19) and a 17-year-old-youth—realised that he intended standing trial, they attacked him.

People who saw him shortly before the trial began said he had sores on his head and an injured right arm. He told them boiling water had been thrown at him and that he was shot near the elbow.

He said he had been treated at Baragwanath Hospital but had concealed his identity.

He was seen near the court building after the trial began—but he vanished again.

One person—who preferred not to be named—said: "Katiza was sent to me after he told people how he was injured. But I was not around and have only just heard about this. The others are afraid to speak because there might be reprisals.

"I am worried about him and feel that if something is published, it might help.

"No one knows where he is and it seems he is just running," the source said. [passage omitted]

State Accused of Kidnapping

MB1802165791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1632 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—The editor of the Conservative Party mouthpiece, DIE PATRIOT, is to be subpoenaed to appear before a magistrate under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act after allegedly refusing to cooperate with the SAP [South African Police] on Monday [18 February] afternoon.

According to a police statement issued on Monday evening, two senior police officers from the CID [criminal investigation department] in Pretoria had asked Mr Z.B. du Toit to make a statement about an article in DIE PATRIOT of February 15.

This article alleged that a key witness in the Winnie Mandela trial, Mr Pelo Gabriel Mekgwe, had been kidnapped by members of the intelligence services of the SA [South African] Government.

Mr du Toit apparently refused to make a statement to the two senior police officers, Brig C.P.J. Serfontein and Brig J.I. Klopper, who had visited the Conservative Party headquarters on Monday afternoon.

The SAP "thereupon ordered" that the attorney general of the Witwatersrand, Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, summon Mr du Toit under Section 205, according to the police statement.

Mr Andries S. Beyers, party secretary of the Conservative Party [CP], said in a faxed media statement—issued about half an hour before the SAP's statement—that Mr du Toit was questioned at CP headquarters in Pretoria by two senior police officers.

Mr Beyers confirmed the article in DIE PATRIOT claimed that the witness, Mr Mekgwe, was kidnapped by members of the intelligence services of the SA Government.

Editor, CP Official Subpoenaed

*MB1902151691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1443 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 19 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] national secretary, Andries Beyers, and DIE PATRIOT editor, Z.B. du Toit, have been subpoenaed under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, police confirmed.

They will appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on February 21, to reveal their sources of a February 15 report, which alleged that missing key witness in the trial of Winnie Mandela, Gabriel Mekgwe, was kidnapped by members of the state intelligence service.

Police spokesman Capt Ruben Bloomberg confirmed the subpoenas were issued by Witwatersrand Attorney General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, who is in charge of the ongoing Mandela trial in the Rand Supreme Court.

The subpoenas follow a surprise statement by Mr Beyers to SAPA on Tuesday, in which he admitted he had provided the information which had led to the report in DIE PATRIOT.

He stressed that his information was reliable, adding that he had refused to divulge his sources to police as this would be "treacherous" towards his "brothers-in-arms" fighting for (Afrikaner) liberation.

He, however, indicated that covert CP members or supporters in the government service frequently provided him with information of public interest.

Earlier, Mr du Toit told SAPA he was prepared to appear before a magistrate, but would not comment on whether he would reveal his sources or not.

On Monday, Mr du Toit, refused to give a statement to two senior Pretoria police detectives investigating the report, a Brig C.P.J. Serfontein and a Brig J.I. Kloppe, police confirmed.

The report in DIE PATRIOT alleged Mr Mekgwe—a key witness in the Mandela trial—was kidnapped by members of the state intelligence service.

The trial has been fraught with the mysterious disappearance of Mr Mekgwe from a Soweto church manse on February 10, and the refusal to testify by two other key witnesses due to fear of reprisals.

The trial, which started on February 4, has been postponed to March 6, to allow police to find Mr Mekgwe.

Special Protection Efforts Noted

*MB1902073891 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Transvaal's attorney general has lashed out at special efforts to protect the witnesses in the Winnie Mandela kidnapping and abduction trial. Speaking on state television last night, Klaus von Lieres said the two remaining witnesses had refused police protection, and any further efforts to protect them under security legislation constituted an abuse of power.

Von Lieres would not be led into commenting on the developments in the trial, but he did say the absence of the witnesses would have a negative effect on the proceedings.

Lawyer's Resignation Demanded

*MB2002171291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1648 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 20 SAPA—The Pretoria region of Azanyu [Azanian National Youth Union] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has demanded the resignation of Pan Africanist Congress Second Deputy President advocate Dikgang Moseneke, because of his involvement as defence counsel in the trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela.

In a statement faxed to SAPA on Wednesday [20 February], the Azanian National Youth Union and the PAC region said that after exploring all non-controversial avenues they had to demand Mr Moseneke's resignation and withdrawal from Mrs Mandela's trial.

The statement said Mr Moseneke was advised not to defend Mrs Mandela.

The demand for him to withdraw from the trial "respected" the 1988 United Democratic Front call that people should distance themselves from Mrs Mandela, as the call had not been rescinded, said the statement.

"Now with witnesses in Mrs Mandela's trial disappearing and leaving to (avoid) giving evidence, we are afraid that the truth about the tragic death of the African warrior Stompie Moeketsi Seipei" may not be revealed, the two groups said. They added it would be regrettable for a PAC member to be associated with this outcome.

Mr Moseneke is a member of the Mandela defence team along with Mr George Bizos SC [senior counsel], and Mr Pius Langa.

PAC's assistant general secretary, Mr Carter Seleke, refused to comment on the statement and added the PAC did not know of the statement's existence. He questioned the veracity of the statement.

News Coverage Criticized

*MB2102123091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1049 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[By Clyde Russell]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—A vitriolic attack on the media's coverage of Mrs Winnie Mandela's case was launched by the ANC [African National Congress] Women's League at a news conference in Johannesburg on Thursday [21 Feb].

Deputy chairman of the league's PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region, Mrs Joan Fubbs, described reportage of the headline-grabbing trial as "sensationalism and not the facts". She also condemned what she termed "the recent spate of specious journalism".

Referring to the application of the law, Mrs Fubbs said the ANC rejected media allegations that the organisation was not committed to justice. "Nothing could be farther from the truth," she said.

The league's executive also publicly declared its support for Mrs Mandela, who is chairman of the PWV region.

"Comrade Winnie has championed the cause of freedom and justice throughout her life. The government has persecuted her for this noble crusade," a statement given to the media said.

However, during the question time, PWV region executive member Feroza Adams said the league would not issue a statement condemning the allegations of kidnapping and intimidation of witnesses in Mrs Mandela's trial.

Ms Adams said if the league did so, it would imply the ANC was associated with the allegations. She did, however, say the organisation condemned "all forms of intimidation".

The journalist, who put the question, was also slammed for being "arrogant and sexist" and accused of trying to intimidate women.

However, the reporter in question had only pointed out that it was unfair to limit the media to three questions, as the organisers of the press conference had themselves been 20 minutes late.

Responding to another question, PWV region executive member Jessie Duarte claimed that the media and the state had turned Mrs Mandela's case into a political trial, not the ANC. She said the state had often "attacked individual ANC members in order to attack the whole organisation".

On the question of dissatisfaction among league branches over Mrs Mandela retaining her chairmanship during the trial, Mrs Fubbs conceded that certain members had suggested Mrs Mandela step down. However, she denied there had been an overwhelming call for this.

The league executive also appeared to show a certain amount of confusion about the impartiality of the courts.

Miss Adams said the ANC did not "have total faith in the courts", and Mrs Fubbs charged that "for blacks in South Africa, getting justice in our courts has always been a risky business".

But both league officials said Mrs Mandela welcomed the opportunity to clear her name in court, and that she was

"extremely distressed" about the disappearance of witnesses and four of the co-accused.

Mrs Fubbs, however, refused to comment on the allegations that Mrs Mandela was implicated in the abduction and assault of the late youth activist Stompie Sepele.

Television To 'Change Completely' With New Chief

MB1002112391 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 10 Feb 91 p 1

[Article by Ian Gray: "TV Revolution Is on the Way"]

[Text] South African television is set to change completely in the next few years—and the new man in charge at the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] is in a hurry to start the revolution.

At 37, Quentin Green is one of the youngest top executives in the history of the corporation and the first English-speaker to get there.

The new head of SABC's TV division plans to:

- establish a self-supporting commercial station;
- have a public service station financed by licence fees;
- introduce a pay station on the M-Net model;
- offer a broad-based public shareholding in the corporation.

Appointed under the new managerial structure, Mr Green plans to introduce a streamlined, strictly business approach.

"There is no room for sentiment or ideology in broadcasting today, whichever party or government runs the corporation," he said yesterday.

He is completely undismayed by the fact that he is a chartered accountant with no practical broadcasting experience and less than two years at the SABC, which he joined as deputy director-general, finance.

"It's a business role. But you can be assured that I will employ the best television people for my division, to buy and to make the programmes. We have to introduce more fun into our television."

He envisages a three-channel service at the SABC, possibly within two years.

"First we have to establish two channels—a public broadcasting service financed by licence fees and a self-supporting commercial station, and then, perhaps, a pay station."

To envisage the new set-up, the present system must be ignored altogether as programme content will change completely.

"The TV1 channel would, for instance, be a self-supporting, purely commercial station.

"TV2 would become the public service station, financed by licence fees and embracing the multi-cultural aspects of

TV2, TV3 and TV4 and breaking away into regional services at certain times to cater for various language groups.

"TV3 could become a subscription service, using the same type of technology as M-Net does."

He would also like to offer a broad-based public shareholding in parts of the SABC.

He feels the new strictly business approach will streamline the entire television operation at the SABC.

"For instance, I will be operating with a secretary only. There will be no divisional headquarters staff."

"The chain of command will be very short and individuals will be encouraged to make their own decisions within their units."

There will also be a heavy emphasis on productivity: "I will be calling for daily reports to indicate just how many minutes of TV have been put in the can."

Mr Green also sees the streamlining process as offering opportunities for talented people who have, perhaps, been overlooked or not even considered for more senior posts in the past.

"We are committed to screening programmes from between three months to three years in advance."

"But that does not mean we cannot change the scheduling to give viewers more of what they want in prime time, which is basically light entertainment, and catering for minority tastes later in the evening."

21 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB2102112091

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Displays Sanctions Selfishness—That the African National Congress (ANC) still opposes the relaxation of sanctions "shows how little it cares for those unfortunate people who are unemployed because sanctions, particularly curbs on foreign investment, credits and loans have stunted the economy," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 February. "Those, here and abroad, who support the ANC should think again about this short-sighted, selfish and revolutionary organisation."

THE STAR

Call for Magnus Malan's Dismissal—"Surely the Minister of Defence, General Malan, will now have the integrity to resign—or President de Klerk will find the courage to

dismiss him," observes a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 February. "The latest revelations about the sinister Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] paint a picture of a mad-dog organisation running out of control. Around the organisation swirls the stench of corruption, not just from abuse of public money, but more so from the abuse of power." Even after the defense minister announced last year that the CCB had been "operationally disbanded" CCB members were still "trying to grab nearly R[and]4 million for themselves in unauthorised leave and pension gratuities." THE STAR says President De Klerk has been "markedly reluctant" to act against the organization or Magnus Malan. "It would be a tragedy if the image of corruption were to overshadow the drive for reform at so crucial a time for South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for De Klerk To Dismiss Magnus Malan—The auditor-general has "reported misuse of funds and tampering with accounting documents" of the CCB, declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 February in a page 8 editorial "President F.W. de Klerk has managed an almost faultless performance in most areas of his administration. His two main failings are managing those elements of the security forces which represent a threat to his other plans, and ensuring that senior State officials run clean departments. Those incapable of doing so should not be in their present jobs or any others. If Malan and his two Special Forces generals do not have the honour to resign, the president should kick them out. If he doesn't, his reputation is tarnished by association."

SOUTH

State Should Eliminate Detention Without Trial—"It seems government ministers like Adriaan Vlok need to spend a spell in solitary confinement, preferably six months under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, to realise that detention without trial is indefensible," states Cape Town SOUTH in English in a page 23 editorial in its 14-20 February issue. The Human Rights Commission's "analysis of detainee figures shows that 75 percent of all detainees are never brought to trial and that only two to three percent are convicted of an offence when they are brought before a court. While a new and enlightened political era in South Africa should have meant less repression, detentions and arbitrary arrests continue unabated." "This government's application of the numerous security laws at its disposal shows they are used primarily as a political tool against political opponents." However, "it is impossible for free political activity to co-exist with laws such as the Internal Security Act. They must be scrapped as a matter of urgency to allow free political activity to flower to a full democracy. If De Klerk is sincere and committed to the total dismantling of apartheid, it is incongruous to retain its trusses."

Angola

Parliament Creates New Ministries, Secretariats

*MB2002195291 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Communique issued by the People's Assembly in Luanda on 19 February]

[Text] The creation and establishment, as well as the continual improvement of government agencies within the framework of the state system is a pressing requirement. The redefinition of functions performed by present government agencies, as well as the creation of new agencies within the framework of organizational and functional restructuring are in essence aimed at increasing the efficiency of government activities.

In this context, under the terms of Paragraph B of Article 38, and Article 49 of the Constitution, and according to the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph I of Article 53 of the aforementioned Constitution, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly hereby approves, and I issue the following:

Article 1. The following ministries and secretariats of state are hereby established:

- A. Ministry for Territorial Administration;
- B. Ministry of Public Works and Urbanization;
- C. Ministry of Commerce;
- D. Ministry of Petroleum;
- E. Secretariat of State for the Promotion and Development of Women;
- F. Secretariat of State for Construction Materials;
- G. Secretariat of State for Energy and Water Affairs;
- H. Secretariat of State for Geology and Mines; and
- I. Secretariat of State for Housing.

Article 2. 1. The Ministry of Agriculture will from now on be called Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

2. The Ministry of Labor and Social Security will from now on be called Ministry of Labor, Public Administration, and Social Security.

Article 3. The following ministries and secretariats of state are abolished:

- A. Ministry of State Security;
- B. Ministry of Construction;
- C. Ministry of Labor and Social Security;
- D. Ministry of Foreign Trade;
- E. Ministry of Domestic Trade;
- F. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum;
- G. Secretariat of State for Urbanization, Housing, and Water Affairs; and
- H. Secretariat of State for Cooperation.

Article 4. 1. The minister of territorial administration will be a member of the Defense and Security Council's Economic Commission.

2. The ministers of labor, public administration, and social security, and public works and urbanization, as well as the secretary of state for social affairs will be members of the Defense and Security Council's Economic Commission.

Article 5. The statutes of the agencies that have been created, as well as those that have undergone changes should be submitted to the Council of Ministers within 60 days from the date of publication of the present law.

Article 6. The staff and assets of the agencies that have been abolished or undergone changes under the present law will automatically be transferred to the new agencies which have replaced them.

Article 7. The minister of finance will ensure the effective transfer or allocation of funds required by the agencies created by the present law.

Article 8. Inquiries and omissions resulting from the interpretation and application of the present law will be clarified by the Council of Ministers.

Article 9. Existing legislation contravening the present law is hereby repealed.

Article 10. This law comes into force with immediate effect.

Verified and approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

Let it be published.

[Issued] Luanda, 19 February 1991

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic

Police Report Bomb Blast in Luanda 20 Feb

*MB2002185891 Dakar PANA in French 1746 GMT
20 Feb 91*

[Text] Luanda, 20 Feb. (ANGOP/PANA)—Police have announced that a bomb exploded in Luanda at 0630 local time (0530 GMT), seriously injuring a 14-year-old youth.

No details have been given about the strength of the bomb which exploded about two meters from the Kikanga kindergarten.

It will be recalled that the last bomb blast occurred near a transportation terminal in Luanda early January.

UN Special Envoy Arrives for Working Meetings

To Discuss Relief Program

*MB2002161191 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] James Jonah, the UN Secretary General's special envoy to Angola, arrived in our country this morning

and has already had his first working meeting with UN Resident Representative Otto Essien.

At the informal meeting, which was attended by other UN officials in Angola, matters relating to the resumption of the special relief program for drought and war victims in central and southern Angola were discussed. The aid program was suspended last December due to increased UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military actions on communication routes used in the distribution of relief aid. The United Nations is deeply concerned with this situation. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has already appealed for the urgent resumption of relief operations.

James Jonah, UN Under Secretary General for Political and Special Affairs, Trusteeship, Regional Cooperation, and Decolonization, who will remain in Angola for two days, will be received in audience by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and Franca van Dunem, minister of planning and coordinator of the emergency program, among other officials. Jonah is also scheduled to meet members of the donor community, some of whom are considering ending their aid unless relief aid to drought and war victims resumes.

Government Position on Program

*MB2002204091 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Feb 91*

["Angolan Government Position" on the early resumption of UN relief aid operations—date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Text] On 21 December 1990, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola decided to suspend the UN emergency humanitarian assistance program in Angola in view of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military and terrorist actions on the roads used by UN convoys. Whereas such practices hindered and even prevented the aforementioned program from achieving its goals, the government has always declined any responsibility about the program's lack of viability.

In fact, UNITA has not fulfilled the terms of the accord signed with the United Nations and humanitarian agencies, whereby it would neither create insecurity nor raise obstacles to the implementation of the emergency humanitarian assistance program.

Between 1 November, when the program was launched, and 21 December 1990, when the it was suspended, UNITA carried out 40 terrorist actions, solely against civilians for whom the food aid had been earmarked; 40 terrorist actions on the supply routes used by the United Nations, which resulted in 60 civilians killed, 33 injured, and 13 abducted; the destruction of 72 houses, one hospital, and eight bridges, and the theft of 42 head of cattle.

In the Gabela and Uco Seles areas of Cuanza Sul Province, UNITA carried out seven military actions against civilians, four ambushes, two abductions, and the planting of one antipersonnel landmine.

UNITA carried out eight terrorist actions, five attacks, one ambush, one abduction, and one plundering operation in the Luimbale, Caaala, Chicala (Chuluambo), and Alto Uama areas of Huambo Province.

In Bie Province, UNITA carried out five attacks, three plundering operations against civilians, and the planting of two antitank landmines in the Chitembo, Cuito, Chinguar, Cambandua, Cunhinga, Catabola, and Cuge areas.

UNITA committed five murders, and carried out four attacks, one abduction, one plundering operation against civilians, and planted one antipersonnel landmine in the Dombujana, Matala, Caconda, Quipungo, Quienje, (?Chicomba), (Uvango) areas of Huila Province.

UNITA planted one antipersonnel landmine in Cuchi region of Cuando Cubango Province.

As mentioned above, these are terrorist actions that UNITA carried out against civilians, precisely against those who received food aid in Cuanza Sul, Huambo, Bie, Huila, and Cuando Cubango Provinces, and which UNITA confiscated. This shows that UNITA is not moved by any humanitarian goals, nor by any desire to contribute to the success of the UN emergency humanitarian assistance operation in Angola.

In fact, if famine is a consequence of drought, it is also the outcome of UNITA's military and terrorist actions. UNITA destroys the country's economic infrastructure and also prevents the people from freely moving about and tilling their land in order to ensure their self-sufficiency.

The United States provides arms and money and other type of aid to UNITA so that the latter may wage war in Angola. More necessary than humanitarian appeals to the Angolan Government to resume the food aid program, it is necessary that the U.S. Administration adopts a position which makes UNITA end war and terrorism.

Moreover, under cover of the International Red Cross and the South African Red Cross, South African officials have been ferrying war materiel and fuel to UNITA from South Africa, without any control by the coordinators of UN assistance program to Angola.

The Angolan Government strongly condemns these serious violations of the accord that was signed between the Angolan Government and the United Nations, and which are contrary to the understanding reached with the U.S. Government.

The Angolan Government rejects as unfounded the public statements made by the United Nations and the U.S. State Department, regarding the alleged insensitivity about the difficult situation faced by our people.

Although the emergency humanitarian program has been suspended due to UNITA's military actions on the supply routes and against civilians in nearby areas, other programs to assist drought victims, which have the participation of foreign nongovernmental organizations, have been carried out under the control of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. Moreover, the government has earmarked goods estimated at 1,300 tonnes so that the UN program could begin on 2 November 1990. These goods have not yet been replaced.

The ongoing programs include those carried out by Angolan Caritas [Catholic humanitarian agency], Angola's Evangelical Association, U.S. World Vision, Africare, Care International, Catholic (?Relief) Service, Canadian International Cooperation Council, World Vision, and the Secretariat for Social Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

From 1989 until the program was suspended, those agencies ferried more than 100,000 tonnes of foodstuffs, medicines, and seed to the central and southern provinces of Angola.

Obviously, the Angolan Government is willing to resume the UN emergency humanitarian assistance program in Angola in order to (?minimize the shortages) faced by those affected by the drought. This has always been the concern of the Angolan Government as stated in various appeals to the international community. However, it is necessary that the United Nations should first guarantee that UNITA will adhere to the accord it has signed with the world body regarding the security of the supply routes, by not carrying out military actions on those routes and against people living in nearby areas.

Secondly, UNITA should not use the food relief routes to Jamba to receive war materiel and logistical aid supplied by South African officials.

Above all, it is vital that the U.S. administration should cease the supply of arms and munitions with which UNITA carries out terrorist actions against civilians for whom UN humanitarian aid has been earmarked.

(?Finally), the Government of the People's Republic of Angola appeals to the UN Secretary General to conduct an independent and just assessment of the situation that has been created, and make all efforts to put an end to foreign interference in the affairs of the Angolan people, and that the latter's sovereignty and other rights contained in the UN Charter, of which the People's Republic of Angola is a full and rightful member, be respected.

Mozambique

JVC Says No Zimbabwe Troops Outside Corridors

*MB2102084591 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The Rome Accord Joint Verification Commission [JVC] has not found clear signs of the presence of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique, outside Beira and Limpopo corridors, as alleged by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. Manfredo di Camerana, JVC president and Italian ambassador to Mozambique, told NOTICIAS newspaper that he arrived at this conclusion after examining reports from the JVC's military experts who visited some places where Zimbabwean troops are allegedly found.

According to the Italian ambassador, Renamo representatives in the commission had pinpointed 52 places in Mozambique where Zimbabwean troops were allegedly found, besides Beira and Limpopo corridors.

Manfredo di Camerana pointed out, however, that although the JVC agreed with the conclusions of its military experts, the effectiveness of its mission was greatly reduced in that the places were inspected one month after Renamo submitted the charge.

More on Statement

*MB2102120591 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] The Joint Commission established to monitor the partial Rome Accord which met in Maputo last Tuesday [19 February] has not found clear signs of the presence of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique, outside Beira and Limpopo corridors, as alleged by Renamo.

NOTICIAS newspaper cites Manfredo di Camerana, president of the commission and Italian ambassador to Mozambique, as pointing out that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] had pinpointed 52 places in Mozambique where Zimbabwean troops were allegedly found, besides the Beira and Limpopo corridors.

The Italian ambassador said that in order to establish the truth, the commission sent military experts to some of the pinpointed places, such as Mutarara in Tete Province; and Guro, Catandica, Sussundenga, Rotanda, Espungabera in Manica Province.

Manfredo di Camerana said that at a meeting held last January, the Joint Verification Commission confirmed that the presence of Zimbabwean troops at Chimoio Airport was a violation of the partial Rome Accord, under the definition of the corridors as so far agreed upon by both sides. He added that the commission advised the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to reconsider reducing these forces.

Chissano Addresses Teachers' Conference 12 Feb

*MB1302081391 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1838 GMT 12 Feb 91*

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the Opening of the Second National Conference of National Teachers' Organization in Maputo on 12 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed members of the Presidium of the Second National Conference of the National Teachers' Organization [ONP], dear delegates, invited guests: The Second National Conference of the ONP is taking place almost 10 years after its founding.

In its historic mission, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party encouraged in our fatherland the creation of social organizations which are important foundations in the establishment of democracy and pluralism.

During 10 years of its existence, the ONP became a mature organization with a solid social foundation. A total of 71.5 percent of the 35,000 teachers joined the ONP during this period.

During the 16 years of our country's independence and 10 years of the ONP's existence, we developed educational institutions and improved their quality.

In 1981, Mozambique had 20,000 teachers. Today, this figure has risen by 40 percent. Furthermore, most of our teachers are fully trained, particularly at the primary and secondary school levels. We had about 40 Mozambican university lecturers at the time of independence. Now, there are 400.

The illiteracy rate was reduced by 28 percent and now stands at 65 percent as compared to 93 percent at independence.

However, we cannot be entirely pleased with all this progress. The number of teachers, as well as the equipment available to them, is still insufficient. There is a dramatic shortage of both educational material and classrooms. We have classes with an excessive number of students, making teachers' work extremely difficult.

As a result, we continue to have a high rate of illiteracy, poor education results, and an increasing number of children who cannot attend school. However, we have been able to achieve something in these difficult conditions.

Esteemed friends: as citizens, all of us would like to express our highest appreciation for the work carried out by teachers in heroic conditions. A total of 3,000 teachers are experiencing difficult conditions, with many displaced and having to seek refuge inside or outside the country. A total of 500 have been murdered, while many others have been maimed.

With insufficient material incentives and far from being able to achieve the social status they deserve, our

teachers continue at the forefront of the fight against ignorance and seek to improve education, technology, and culture.

The generation of Eduardo Mondlane [first Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, president], Francisco Manyanga, Elija Machava, have inspired the teachers of 8 March [date not further identified], as well as our new teachers. Let us register the names and the history of teachers who sacrificed their lives in the fight for our fatherland and education so that we can duly pay homage to them when circumstances allow.

We salute all teachers, from the Rovuma River to Maputo River, and as we begin our proceedings, let us observe one minute of silence in memory of all our colleagues in the teaching profession who died since the first national teachers' conference. [passage omitted]

The establishment of political pluralism in the country will not prevent Frelimo as a party, from being at the vanguard and working with the government in power, to search for solutions that will improve the living conditions of our teachers.

We shall continue to work to provide necessary incentives for our teachers, as well as their organization's qualitative growth. We shall continue to provide encouragement. We shall continue to seek to guarantee adequate education for our students for the country's development. We want this development to begin in the education sector.

Our country's difficult conditions cannot be an excuse for actions which denigrate the role and dignity of the teaching profession. Accordingly, the ONP must reorganize itself to ensure its smooth operation, efficiency, independence, and better response to its aspirations at the grassroots level. The ONP must fully become a professional, social, and democratic organization.

We know that the ONP is facing material and financial problems. As a matter of fact, these problems are also faced by other social organizations and are the result of our country's difficult economic conditions.

Certainly the state must pay attention to these problems. However, the ONP should not only seek the viability of its existence outside its body. It is therefore necessary that the Second National Teachers' Conference carries out a study of these problems and adopts relevant measures for the ONP to become stronger and recognized as a representative body.

The Frelimo Party recognizes the important role played by the ONP in the society and will continue to assist it to develop its activities. We shall continue to contribute, as much as we can, toward resolving teachers' problems, satisfying their needs, dignifying their profession, and improving the quality of education.

I would like to call on all delegates to actively take part in the proceedings of this conference. It is my hope that the second teachers' conference will achieve the expected results.

I would also like to reciprocate the message of greetings that I, our government, and the Frelimo Party leadership, received, through you, from all teachers and students of the Republic of Mozambique. We would also like to wish them greater successes in their professional and private life in 1991 and during the coming years.

I declare the Second National Teachers' Conference formally open. [applause]

Chissano Notes Armed Forces' 'Just Struggle'

*MB1402154691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] The Defense Ministry's annual meeting wound up in Maputo on 13 February. It recommended the abolition of party structures within the Mozambican Armed Forces.

NOTICIAS newspaper reports that this decision comes in the wake of analyses on the implications of change to the current organic structure of the Mozambican Armed Forces. This will be done to adjust our Armed Forces to the reality of the country and the peace process currently underway in light of the structure required by the new Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique.

Speaking at the meeting, Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano saluted the Mozambican Armed Forces for their continued sacrifices and their ability to overcome the difficulties caused by general material and financial shortages. The Mozambican head of state added that our forces are achieving successes in the struggle against destabilization in the country.

President Joaquim Chissano noted that this means that the Mozambique Armed Forces are fighting a just struggle, adding they have always sided with the Mozambican people. President Chissano, who is also FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] commander in chief, said that positive reorganization results and increased discipline within the FPLM forces are already noticeable. The Mozambican head of state said that there is the need to do more because there are still [word indistinct] that must be eliminated.

Commenting on the Mozambican peace process, President Joaquim Chissano said that work with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] will continue. He expressed the hope that this work will bear fruit.

The Defense Ministry meeting was held under the chairmanship of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano. The meeting assessed the work of the ministry during 1990 and presented plans for this year.

IMF Managing Director Pays Visit to Country

Received by Chissano

*MB1902085291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano received visiting IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus in Maputo last night. No further details were given on the meeting. The IMF managing director is expected to hold a news conference today to speak on the results of his visit to Mozambique.

Economic Reforms Applauded

*MB2002133691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] IMF Managing Director Michael Camdessus has revealed that Mozambique could have its \$4.3 billion foreign debt substantially reduced at the next Group of Paris meeting. Michael Camdessus said this at the end of his visit to Mozambique.

He described Mozambique's current servicing of foreign debt as absolutely unbearable for its capacity and resources. The IMF managing director lauded the Mozambican Government for its efforts to implement economic programs under the IMF's auspices. He gave the assurance that his organization will do everything to ensure that donors will continue to assist Mozambique.

Departs Country 19 Feb

*MB1902115391 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus said in Maputo today that despite the few available resources, the Mozambican Government has been engaged in stabilizing the economy. Michel Camdessus who was addressing journalists shortly before his departure at the end of a three-day visit, said the Mozambican Government is also engaged in unrestricting private initiative in order to produce a sustainable growth in the economy. The IMF managing director pointed out that his organization will do everything to ensure that donors will continue to assist Mozambique. Before his departure, Michel Camdessus was received by Prime Minister Mario Machungo.

DPRK Envoy Voices Support for Frelimo Policies

*MB1402152091 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Feb 91*

[Text] In Maputo on 12 February, DPRK Ambassador to Mozambique Yi Chong-chong said that peace-loving countries in general, and the DPRK people in particular, greatly support and show solidarity with the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's and the Mozambican Government's policies and efforts to rebuild and develop the Mozambican economy as well as achieve peace and stability.

The DPRK diplomat said this at a reception marking the 49th (?birthday) of [words indistinct] the North American [as heard] ambassador said that, although the international situation is rather complex at present, relations between Mozambique and the DPRK are developing along continued satisfactory lines. He noted the good development of bilateral friendship and cooperation in various sectors.

The DPRK ambassador to Mozambique said that the DPRK people have managed an independent national economy that is developing by its own means and producing (?complex) industrial and maritime equipment, adding these successes were achieved under the guidance of [words indistinct].

DPRK Foreign Minister, Team Arrive in Maputo

*MB1602154691 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[Text] A delegation led by Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign affairs minister, arrived in Maputo today on a three-day visit to our country.

Speaking to Radio Mozambique, DPRK Vice Premier Kim Yong-nam said the aim of his visit is to strengthen bilateral friendship and cooperation.

The DPRK team is scheduled to be received by Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano during its stay in our country. DPRK Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam is also scheduled to meet Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, his Mozambican counterpart.

Attends Official Dinner

*MB1702102891 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 91*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi said that every initiative aimed at deepening democracy in the country would be echoed once peace and tranquility are established in the Republic of Mozambique. Mocumbi reiterated the government's determination to proceed with all efforts aimed at stopping violence, and thereby ending the people's suffering, and to continue to reconstruct the country, despite difficulties posed by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Minister Mocumbi was speaking at an official dinner hosted for a DPRK delegation which yesterday began a three-day visit to the country. He said that the visit will contribute to the development and strengthening of fraternal links of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation.

Received by Chissano

*MB1802194391 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Feb 91*

[Text] This afternoon in Maputo President Joaquim Alberto Chissano received Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign affairs minister, who is visiting our country.

The DPRK vice premier conveyed DPRK President Kim Il-sung's greetings to President Joaquim Chissano.

The Mozambican head of state affirmed that our country continues to support efforts to reunite the Korean fatherland. President Joaquim Chissano said that, quote, more than ever, the current international climate favors a [word indistinct] reunification, unquote.

Official Mozambican and DPRK delegations met today to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

During the audience granted by the Mozambican head of state, DPRK Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Yong-nam expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the talks held today.

Delegation Departs 19 Feb

*MB1902114391 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] The DPRK delegation which arrived in our country three days ago left for its country today. Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and foreign affairs minister, who was heading the delegation, said on departure that the visit was very good in that it enabled the two countries to exchange views in the field of cooperation development. The DPRK vice premier said: We achieved satisfactory results on issues discussed during our visit.

Kim Yong-nam said that the meetings held with Mozambican authorities demonstrate the level of cooperation development between the two countries. The DPRK vice premier added: I would like to thank the Mozambican Government for expressing desire to continue to maintain close relations with the DPRK.

During its stay in the country, the DPRK delegation held meetings with President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. Mozambique and the DPRK cooperate in various fields, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Soviet Economic Relations Delegation Departs

*MB2102083191 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations left for its country after a one-week visit to Mozambique. The Soviet delegation discussed with Mozambican authorities issues connected with the introduction of new modalities in trade relations within the framework of ongoing structural readjustment programs in the two countries.

Italian Government Finances Health Projects

Children's Hospital Ward Opened

MB1602193291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Feb 91

[Excerpt] Maputo Province's Mavalane General Hospital today inaugurated a new ward for children. The ward has 45 beds for the children and their mothers or companions.

The construction of the Mavalane General Hospital's new child ward was financed with \$400,000 by the Trieste Institute for the Child through the Italian Government. The Mozambican Government is estimated to have contributed with more than 300 million meticals toward that project. [passage omitted]

More on Aid

MB2102074491 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The Italian Government has made available about \$7 million for the implementation of health projects, particularly in the fields of maternity and pediatrics in Maputo Province. The project will be carried out by an Italian children's institute (Burlo Garafolo Detrieci) within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the two countries' governments. [passage omitted]

Envoy Urges Germany To Assist Migrant Workers

MB2002184491 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] Mozambican Ambassador to Germany Amandio Chongo has said the situation of Mozambique workers who returned from the former GDR is a nightmare for the Mozambican people and government. He said: We appeal to men of goodwill and truthful Christians, as well as German government officials and institutions to take significant steps because anguish and despair affect thousands of people who live off the savings of the returnees.

Amndio Chongo said this when he presented his credentials as Mozambique's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany to President Richard van Weizsacker.

President Van Weizsacker said that despite the Gulf war and related problems, the German Government would continue to honor its commitments in aiding developing countries.

Government, Malawi Hold Talks on Tete Corridor

MB1302132491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Text] Harare Feb 13 SAPA—High level talks are taking place between the Governments of Malawi and Mozambique to once again make the Tete route safe and operational for transporters, Zimbabwe's ZIANA national news agency reported.

Acting Malawian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe J. Kalilangwe said on Tuesday [12 February] two sub-committees of the Malawi-Mozambique joint security commission were working out measures to make the Tete-to-Zobue route safe for goods traffic from Zimbabwe to Malawi via Mozambique.

He said once the sub-committees had completed their work they would present their recommendations to the joint security commission established by the two governments in 1986.

Mr Kalilangwe's statement comes soon after the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] were last Friday reported to have killed 36 Mozambican troops providing escorts on the Tete corridor, and nine civilians, shortly after the route was reopened.

The acting high commissioner said Malawi viewed the security of the Tete route as the responsibility of the Mozambique Government.

Zimbabwean troops used to provide escorts for transporters between Nyamapanda and Zobue until they were ordered to withdraw late last year in terms of a partial ceasefire reached between the Mozambique Government and MNR rebels.

Mr Kalilangwe denied reports that the Malawi Government had held discussions with the MNR on the security of the Tete route, considered to be Malawi's lifeline.

Renamo Reportedly Kills Colombian Priest 15 Feb

MB2002144091 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits murdered Father Ariel Granada Serna of the Consolata congregation in the Niassa Diocese on 15 February. Father Ariel Granada Serna, aged 49, of Colombia, Latin America, was shot in the head by the Renamo armed bandits in Luelele, between Mandimba and Massangulo, the capital of Ngauma District, in Niassa Province.

In the attack, Father Jose Fernando Rocha was seriously wounded in the right leg. Two children were also seriously wounded. All the wounded were admitted to Niassa Provincial Hospital, where they are receiving intensive treatment.

The sudden and unexpected death of Father Ariel Granada took place at 0900 last Friday [15 February],

according to Joaquim Inacio, our correspondent in Ngauma District. After the attack, Renamo bandits approached the vehicle and looted all the goods it was carrying, including shoes belonging to all the travelers, even the dead.

According to Niassa Bishop Luis Gonzaga, the priest met his death when carrying out his mission of charity and evangelism at a parish in Mecanheles District, Niassa Province. The Niassa bishop also said that Ariel Granada was returning from his parish in Mecanheles District to Lichinga city, the provincial capital of Niassa, in order to travel to Maputo, from where he would have left for his native country of Colombia to visit the tomb of his mother, who died there a few days ago.

The survivors of the attack told our reporting team here in Lichinga that after attacking the vehicle—a Mitsubishi carrying five people—the Renamo armed bandits approached it and apologized, saying they had made a mistake because they did not know that the vehicle belonged to priests.

Our Ngauma correspondent also reports that after the attack, Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in the district carried out a hot-pursuit operation against the criminals.

After a church ceremony at Lichinga Cathedral, the mortal remains of Father Ariel Granada Serna were carried to (Ibemba) Cemetery in Sanga District, where other Catholic priests and sisters who died in Niassa Province are also buried. Hundreds of people, believers and nonbelievers, accompanied the body.

Official Discusses Draft Electoral Law

MB1302133991 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Text] The new electoral law which is currently being drafted in Mozambique should envisage a process of voluntary voter registration. This was stated in Maputo yesterday by a member of the government group which is drafting the bill. Mr. Eduardo Coloma told an international seminar on preparations for multiparty elections that the voter register would have to be updated on an annual basis.

Mr. Coloma, who is the director of juridical and consular affairs in the Mozambican Foreign Ministry, said registration of voters should seek the broadest involvement of the people. This would enable the people to participate (?consciously) and massively in exercising their right to vote.

Mr. Coloma said the initial draft bill left room for verification commission which will decide on complaints over alleged registration irregularity. He said the voting age would be 18 and the electoral law would contain safeguards against possible fraud.

Nampula Governor Blames Renamo for Economic Chaos

MB1502125791 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Nampula Governor Alfredo Gamito has blamed the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits for the economic chaos in which our country is plunged. Alfredo Gamito said this at a recent meeting with southern Nampula residents. The Nampula governor said the skyrocketing prices of products and services is due to higher demand and lower supply.

On the occasion, southern Nampula residents complained of the high cost of products and clothing in shops, as well as medical consultation, medicines, education material, and school fee.

The Nampula governor called on the people to both fight armed banditry and increase production of food and exports to minimize misery in the country.

Governor Says Localities Retaken From Renamo

MB1402190091 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Feb 91

[Text] Most localities and administrative posts in Zambezia Province that had once been occupied by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits are now under the control of the provincial authorities.

This was announced by Zambezia Province Governor Carlos Agostinho do Rosario during the first session of the government of Zambezia Province. Governor Carlos do Rosario praised the Mozambique Armed Forces' commitment to the struggle for the annihilation of Renamo armed bandits in Zambezia Province.

Governor Carlos do Rosario noted that FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] operations have led to the release of hundreds of citizens from Renamo armed bandit captivity.

80 Percent of Ports, Railroads Capacity Not Used

MB1202070791 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Feb 91

[Text] About 80 percent of the Ports and Railroads National Company's capacity, estimated at 20 million tonnes annually, is not exploited because of the war. The company owes a lot of money to the bank and the Ministry of Finance. This was revealed in Maputo today by Engineer Mario Binane, general director of the Ports and Railroads National Company, at a news conference on a recent strike by the Southern Railroads train drivers. The company also owes money to countries using Mozambican Ports due to thefts.

Engineer Mario Binane declined to reveal how much money the company owed to the bank and the Ministry of Finance, pointing out that the amount was being

negotiated. The company has currently about 33,000 workers, half of whom are surplus labor force.

170 Families Return From Tanzania, Malawi

*MB1602154291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] More than 170 families have returned to Niassa Province's Muembe District from Tanzania and Malawi. They are already doing agricultural work in Muembe District. [passage omitted]

Transportation Shortage Hindering Relief Efforts

*MB2102135891 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Feb 91*

[Text] About 350 tonnes of food, clothes, and soap were distributed to war-displaced people in Mogovolas District, Nampula Province, last year. Over 23,000 needy people benefited from the products distributed by the Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters. The shortage of transportation is hindering relief operations to assist the needy in the district.

Famine Nationwide, Urgent Food Aid Needed

Niassa Province Population Hungry

*MB1902131791 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] The food situation in Niassa Province is disturbing. About 69,000 people in southern Niassa Province are experiencing hunger and nakedness. Of this figure, over 54,000 are war-displaced people, while the remaining persons are returnees and war-affected people. In the province, Cuamba and Maua Districts harbor the most citizens affected by the emergency situation. [passage omitted]

Over 6,000 in Sofala Need Food

*MB1302111891 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Feb 91*

[Text] Over 6,000 war-displaced people resettled in Marromeu District, Sofala Province, require urgent food aid. The Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] in Marromeu does not have food to assist these citizens. A DPCCN source said that people experiencing hunger in Marromeu live in a situation of extreme poverty, without any other means of survival.

Casa Banana Residents Need Food

*MB2002072291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Casa Banana village in Gorongosa district, Sofala Province, urgently needs over 300 tonnes of assorted products to rescue hundreds of people resettled

there. Until early this month, over 6,800 people resettled in Casa Banana faced a shortage of food for over 30 days. Most of these citizens are people displaced by war and freed from armed bandit captivity. [passage omitted]

Over 1,900 Need Food in Manica

*MB2002084991 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Over 1,900 people are affected by famine at (Catacumbe) administrative post in Gondola district, Manica Province. This figure was obtained following a survey of peasants requiring assistance in the (?area).

Manica Afflicted by Worse Drought in 40 Years

*MB1102195991 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Feb 91*

[Text] A report from the Agricultural Provincial Directorate presented to the first session of the Manica provincial government says the province is afflicted by the longest drought of the past 40 years. The document says that the 1990-91 agricultural season has been completely lost due to the extensive drought.

The provincial government has been studying the situation very carefully. A preliminary assessment of the losses says that 95 percent of the corn crop in the state, private, and cooperative sectors has been lost. The cotton crop has been completely lost.

Namibia

Nujoma Announces Cabinet Reshuffle 19 Feb

*MB1902113991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1112 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] Windhoek Feb 19 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma on Tuesday [19 Feb] announced the appointment of five new deputy ministers and a split in two ministries in his first cabinet reshuffle since independence last year.

"Having carefully studied the performance of our ministries over the last 10 months, I have come to the conclusion that some of our ministries are unwieldy and ministers consequently overburdened," he told cabinet members and the media at State House in Windhoek.

The ministries that have been split are agriculture, fisheries, water and rural development, and education, culture, youth and sports.

Mr Gert Hanekom will maintain the portfolios of agriculture, water and rural development, while deputy minister of mines and energy, Mr Helmut Angula, has been appointed minister of fisheries and marine resources.

"The fisheries sector is tipped to become the largest contributor to our GDP [gross domestic product]. It is

important, therefore, that someone pays undivided attention to this sector of our economy," President Nujoma said.

Turning to the education ministry, the Namibian leader said it was a misnomer to describe the 11 different education systems taken over at independence as fragmented.

"What we have inherited in the form of education is a crisis," he said.

Education Minister Nahas Angula retains the education and culture portfolios, while deputy minister of wildlife, conservation and tourism, Ms Pendukeni Ithana, becomes minister of youth and sports.

"The youth component of the ministry is tasked to seriously address the national problem of youth unemployment," President Nujoma said.

The deputy minister of trade and industry, Mr Reggie Diergaardt, has been appointed deputy minister of youth and sports.

New appointments to the cabinet include Mr Ben Ulungu (deputy minister of wildlife, conservation and tourism), Mr Anton von Wietersheim (deputy minister of trade and industry), Mr Jesaya Nyamu (deputy minister of mines and energy), Dr Iyambo Indongo (deputy minister of health and social services) and Mr Barmenas Rick Kukuri (deputy minister of finance).

Including the office of the prime minister, the Namibian government now has 21 ministries after Tuesday's expansion of the cabinet.

Foreign Minister on Negotiations With RSA

MB1602180491 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN
in English 13 Feb 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Namibia To Negotiate Walvis Bay"]

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that in terms of international law Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa had agreed to seek a solution through bilateral negotiations. This was said by Namibia's Foreign Affairs Minister, Theo-Ben Gurirab, speaking at the opening of the the UN/Unitar Regional Training Course in International Law yesterday.

Gurirab added that bilateral negotiations between South Africa and Namibia would be announced as soon as both Governments had reached agreement. [Passage omitted]

Minister on Education Fraud 'Nationwide'

MB1902143391 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] Windhoek Feb 19 SAPA—Namibia's education and culture minister, Mr Nahas Angula, on Tuesday [19

February] said his ministry is to investigate losses of over R[and]300,000 paid in salaries to non-existent teachers in Ovambo, northern Namibia.

Nambc's [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports that Mr Angula said a detailed report on the matter had been submitted to the ministry, which would conduct an in-depth investigation, since he believed it could be a countrywide problem.

The report has been sent to the chairman of the public service commission and the attorney-general for immediate action.

Mr Angula said a number of non-existent people on the payroll in Ovambo had been fully paid by the government for over three months when the Namibian National Teachers' Union reported the fraud.

DTA on State 'Arbitrarily' Arresting Aliens

MB1802181291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1759 GMT 18 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—Former Angolans and South Africans applying for Namibian citizenship are being arbitrarily detained or deported by immigration officials, according to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] of Namibia.

A DTA statement, issued on Monday [18 February] night to SAPA in Johannesburg by Mr Ferdinand Tjombe, media liaison officer, said the organisation has launched an investigation into the allegations.

"It appears that former Angolans and South Africans, in the country longer than five years before independence and bona fide cases for eligible citizenship, are mostly subjected to the arbitrary arrest and detention by immigration officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs," Mr Tjombe alleged.

"These people have been arrested by immigration officials while they were attempting to acquire Namibian citizenship in terms of Article 4 of the Namibian Constitution.

"A number of cases have also come to our attention of the arbitrary confiscation of identification documents of people who have lived in Namibia for a number of years and, in terms of the Constitution, are eligible for citizenship," Mr Tjombe claimed.

"A number of people have already been deported by immigration officials without them having been given a chance to a fair trial or public hearing by an independent, impartial and competent court of law."

The DTA was furthermore concerned about people reportedly being detained in custody for more than 48 hours without being taken to the nearest magistrate as required under the Namibian Constitution, said Mr Tjombe.

20 Feb Press Review of Current Issues, Problems
MB2002120391

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

Stray Angolan Bombs Jeopardize Namibian Stability—The page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 15 February says the MiG-23 bomb attacks on Bagani, and similar strikes in the Caprivi and Kavango earlier in the year, "should not be repeated." Although the Angolan Government's "sacrifices for Namibian freedom were truly immense, and cannot be understated, but not at the expense of our territorial sovereignty and the security of our people. We have fought too long and too hard for our freedom and independence, for the chance to have peace and stability,

to have it jeopardised with stray bombs which missed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] targets."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Criticism of Positions of Namibian Anti-Aircraft Guns—Referring to the dropping of bombs in northern Namibia allegedly by Angolan aircraft, Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 15 February in a page 2 editorial says: "It was not the first time the unelected MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime had bombed north-eastern Namibia—and its pathetic inability to identify its UNITA targets is no excuse for our few anti-aircraft guns to be at the shores of the Atlantic at Swakopmund, instead of on the banks of the Kavango."

Liberia

President Sawyer Gives National Address 19 Feb

AB2002142891 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0923 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Liberian Interim President "Dr. Amos Sawyer's address to the nation on the outcome of the Lome cease-fire talks" in Monrovia on 19 February—recorded]

[Text] Mr. Vice President, Mr. Presiding Officer and members of the Interim Legislative Assembly, officials of government, Brigadier General Prince Y. Johnson and officials of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, officers and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia present, members of the diplomatic corps, religious leaders, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, because the search for peace is a fundamental (issue) for the Liberian people, and therefore, the overriding (force) of the Interim Government of National Unity, we are duty-bound to report to you the result of the Lome cease-fire conference and the consequences and implications of that conference, for the ultimate achievement of peace as a basis for the democratic advancement of our society.

The background to Lome: Although the contours to the road to Lome where the search for peace has taken us, is well known, we, regrettably, draw your attention to several major landmarks along the way. We must recall the first session of the Standing Mediation Committee of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] which convened in Banjul in The Gambia on August 6 through 7 1990 to discuss the Liberian crisis. The chaotic state of affairs in Liberia at the time demanded the intervention of the peacekeeping force [words indistinct] in an attempt to protect the Liberian people from the onslaught of war factions that were deadlocked in a military stalemate that was [word indistinct] greater sufferings and casualties on innocent men, women, and children and on combatants. We also recall that at that time, the government had totally collapsed. President Doe was holed up in the Executive Mansion, which then served as a launch pad for rockets and missiles against structures and people without discrimination.

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia had marched from Butuo virtually to the gates of the Executive Mansion, leaving behind a trail of deaths and destruction, and the Independent National Patriotic Front had also chartered this course from Butuo and established strategic positions in many parts of Monrovia. The national legislature had disintegrated. Some members had fled for their lives while others had perished in the conflict. The judiciary also disintegrated as the whereabouts of many judges and court officials are still unknown. Commercial and economic activities were brought to a stop as Liberians, robbed of their dignity, struggled to sustain themselves on an [word indistinct] of hitherto unedible leaves and substances.

We must also recall that at the time of the convening of the first session of the Standing Mediation Committee, at least 500,000 or 20 percent of our population had fled the country and become refugees in neighboring countries. At least (?twice) that number were internally displaced, leaving our country with the greatest internal dislocation and forced exodus ever known in our 143-year history. We can further remind ourselves that at the time of the convening of the meeting of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, the plight of our children was so deplorable that our future seemed doomed. Malnutrition and kwashiorkor deformed them with grotesque stomachs and feet and posed as great a threat to their survival as the bullets and rockets that killed them and their parents.

We must not permit ourselves to forget this gruesome picture because if we do, we will begin to gain a false sense of our current realities based on false foundations and, therefore, arrive at false solutions. We must not forget that we were in a state of anarchy, with brutal massacres and heinous offenses committed by all sides against a totally protectionless population. If we remind ourselves of where we were just six short months ago, we can better appreciate the decisions of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee in terms of the benefits that we have derived from those decisions. For, it was at that first session of the Standing Mediation Committee of ECOWAS that the ECOWAS peace plan for Liberia was consolidated.

The ECOWAS peace plan and its rationale: We must constantly remind ourselves of the key point in the ECOWAS peace plan and the rationale behind them. First, the plan called for a cease-fire and the instauration of ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] as a peacekeeping force. This step was absolutely necessary in view of the breakdown not only of government, but all semblance of law and order. Second, the convening of the all-Liberia national conference for the purpose of forming a broad-based interim government to be headed by an individual who is not the head of any of the warring parties, and who will not be eligible to contest the ensuing elections. Three, the holding of free and fair elections under international supervision within a year. The logic of the peace plan is clear and its provisions were quickly (?accepted) by the Liberian people and two of the three warring parties. It was against such broad-based acceptance of the ECOWAS peace plan and also against the pronouncements of the National Patriotic Front of its commitment to destroying dictatorship in Liberia and lay foundations for democracy that the all-Liberia conference was held in Banjul on August 27 [words indistinct] 1990, for the purpose of forming a broad-based interim government to administer the affairs of the country until a constitutionally elected government takes over. Besides the provisions calling for a cease-fire, the most widely accepted provision of the peace plan is that which prohibits the head of any of the warring factions from heading the interim government and the head of the interim government from contesting for any ensuing elections.

The plan contained no better recipe for laying foundations for democracy in this formula. Liberian political history is replete with election rigging, unending political controversies, [word indistinct] political clashes stemming from grand quest for the presidency. The very first political uprising after our independence occurred in [words indistinct] and was centered around electoral dispute. It is a national embarrassment that our country was then recorded in the Guinness book of world records as having had the most severely rigged elections in world history. [applause]

The rigged election of 1985 has triggered two of the bloodiest episodes in our national history. The attempted coup of 1985, which was [words indistinct] elections, ended in the brutal killings of thousands of our people and has only been surpassed in terms of its (?human losses) by the current crisis brought about by the efforts to [words indistinct]. The destruction of property and of our social and physical infrastructures brought about by this conflict, which also has its root in the 1985 electoral fraud, will require years of reconstruction. Liberians now have the opportunity to begin anew, to make a fresh start in which an [word indistinct] incumbent will have no personal interest in the ensuing elections which will be held under international supervision. Far from [words indistinct] these conditions for elections as an infringement of our sovereignty, the Liberian people [words indistinct] as an opportunity to exert their sovereignty. [applause]

For, it is their sovereign will, for once, to choose their leaders without coercion and manipulation and under the glare of international scrutiny. How sure are we that genuinely free and fair elections will contribute to peace and stability in our country? Quite frankly, we may not know for sure. But what we do know for sure, is that rigged elections have left us nothing but deaths and destruction. Moreover, as people throughout the world, from Latin America to Eastern Europe, from the Balkans to South Africa, are struggling to build pluralistic democratic societies through free and fair elections under international supervision, Liberia, Africa's historic torchbearer, cannot afford to be reverting to tyrannical rule by replacing one dictator with another. [applause]

Thus by insisting on internationally supervised elections prohibiting the interim president from contesting in such elections, the ECOWAS peace plan indeed is [word indistinct] which does not only seek to stop the war, but also to restore Liberia on the road to democratic development in fulfillment of the aspirations of the Liberian people and in conformity with current trends toward democratic pluralism the world over.

The Bamako Conference: A further landmark in the search for peace was established in Bamako. Since the consolidation of the peace plan by the mediation committee in August 1990 [words indistinct] especially about some of the provisions of the plan by Mr. Charles Taylor and his backers triggered the concern of (?some) ECOWAS member states as to the viability of the plan.

Therefore, the ECOWAS heads of state decided to review the plan at an extraordinary summit held in Bamako [words indistinct]. Incidentally, the Bamako conference was the first extraordinary session ever of ECOWAS. The conference undertook to scrutinize the ECOWAS peace plan and [words indistinct] a comprehensive cease-fire agreement.

The Bamako extraordinary summit of ECOWAS heads of state unanimously adopted the ECOWAS peace plan. The endorsement of the plan by all the states of the community put an end to cynical speculations that the plan was largely an anglophone creation [words indistinct]. The leaders of the National Patriotic Front themselves hailed the Bamako summit as a victory, accepted the peace plan, and with the Independent Patriotic Front of Liberia and the Armed Forces of Liberia, signed a cease-fire declaration with the understanding that shortly thereafter, at a subsequent meeting, a comprehensive cease-fire agreement along with a detailed agreement on the modalities for implementation would be signed by the warring parties. But after Bamako, the acceptability of the peace plan was no longer an issue.

Prior to Bamako, the Liberian people, the Armed Forces of Liberia, and the Independent National Patriotic Front had accepted the peace plan as the best hope for peace. At Bamako, the National Patriotic Front accepted the plan, and the entire Economic Community of West African States endorsed it. The Organization of African Unity, which had already endorsed it, reaffirmed its support for the plan, and the United Nations, the European Economic Community, the United States, and all international agencies provided their support or (?reaffirmed it). The issue of the legitimacy of the peace plan was, therefore, laid to rest.

Moving forward from Bamako, the question was how to [words indistinct] acceptance of the peace plan by ensuring the finalization of a comprehensive cease-fire agreement with its modalities, and how to connect such an agreement with a political accommodation so as to ultimately enhance the already broad-based composition of the interim government of national unity. It was at this point that some of the warring parties began to propose detour along the path to peace. Some leaders would say that the cease-fire agreement [word indistinct] be perceived as a precondition for the formation of a military junta government which would then replace the interim government of national unity. Others would also say the delinking of leadership of the interim government from the stipulation of the peace plan that prohibits the head of the interim government from being a candidate in the 1991 general elections.

We need not remind ourselves, ladies and gentlemen, disappointment, the frustration, and the resulting tension which attended the peace process as we move from Bamako to Banjul, to Monrovia, and subsequently to Lome. We will all recall that after the failure of the warring factions to sign an agreement in Monrovia

during their meeting in January, public frustration and international disappointment reached their highest peak.

International agencies were on the verge of writing off the warring factions in the Liberian situation due to lack of patriotism. Liberians of all walks of life began calling for firm actions. We were constrained to [words indistinct] in the position that the recruitment of young Liberians for the early reconstitution of the Armed Forces of Liberia was a measure urgently needed to ensure the enforcement of the peace by the interim government of national unity in conjunction with ECOMOG.

Then to the Lome meeting of the Standing Mediation Committee of ECOWAS. This step may not be necessary as the peace process is back on track. [applause] The Lome meeting of the Standing Mediation Committee: Mr. vice president, Mr. presiding officer, and members of the Interim Legislative Assembly, (?ministers) of government, [words indistinct] and members of the Independent National Patriotic Front, officers and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia present, members of the diplomatic corps, religious leaders, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen: I am pleased to recall that the meeting of the Standing Mediation Committee of ECOWAS, which took place in Lome, Togo, from Monday, February 11 to Wednesday, February 13, 1991 was a resounding success. [applause]

The primary objective of the meeting was to break the impact which had developed as a result of the maneuvers of the warring factions in their attempt to link the signing of a cease-fire agreement to the issue of an ultimate resolution of the political question in contravention of the ECOWAS peace plan. The meeting successfully [words indistinct] and produced a comprehensive cease-fire agreement with an (?attendant) agreement on the modalities for (?monitoring the cease-fire). The two operational issues to be settled had to do with the consignment and disarming of the armed factions and the holding of an all-Liberian conference.

[Words indistinct] heads of state of the Mediation Committee of ECOWAS under the chairmanship of our elder Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of The Gambia and chairman of the ECOWAS authority, and the good offices of his Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Togolese Republic, [word indistinct] among themselves consulted with the Interim Government of National Unity and met with the warring parties to hammer out a settlement. It should be noted that in addition to the (?arduous labor) of the members of the Standing Mediation Committee under the chairmanship of President Jawara and the good offices of President Eyadema, the participation of his Excellency Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front and head of state of Burkina Faso, greatly facilitated the attainment of a compromise I intend to (?give you now). There are four important elements of the compromise:

1. The immediate confinement of troops of warring parties to specific camps at various points (?inside) the country.
2. The maintenance of monitoring of the cease-fire throughout the country, including sea ports, airports, and land ports of entry by ECOMOG, while liaising with the technical representatives of the field commander of ECOMOG and his representative and the representatives of each of the warring parties.
3. That the warring parties confined and encamped will be disarmed by ECOMOG, following the all-Liberia conference.
4. The holding of an all-Liberia conference on March 15 1991, with a view to reaching the ultimate political accommodation.

To ensure the fulfillment of this agreement, it was decided that the parties do nothing that will undermine the full implementation of the cease-fire. In order to ensure a full understanding and confirm their commitment to every provision of the agreement, the leaders of the warring parties—Lieutenant General J. Hezekiah Bowen, Brigadier General Prince Yedu [middle name as heard] Johnson, and Major [title as heard] Charles Gankay Taylor—appended their signatures or initials to all four stages of the cease-fire agreement and the agreement on modalities for monitoring the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, it is no exaggeration to stress that the compromise reached in Lome is a manifestation of what is possible when Liberia's leaders, supported by the international community, put the interest of the Liberian people and the cause of humanity above of a personal consideration. [applause] The people of this country owe an enormous debt of gratitude to ECOWAS, [applause] particularly to the members of the Standing Mediation Committee, for the meticulous attention paid to the Liberian problem, and the tireless efforts exerted in preserving the [words indistinct] of Liberians, assisting them to restore their dignity and heal their land. We will like to congratulate Lt. Gen. J. Hezekiah Bowen; Brigadier General Prince Yedu Johnson; and Major Charles Gankay Taylor for finally mustering up the courage amid (?contravening) pressures from partisans, (?specialized), and particularistic interests, and from other sources, to reach an agreement which is clearly in the best interest of all of the Liberian people. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, this is where we are now, on the road to peace, at this point in time. The road ahead of us is still strewn with difficulties but the reward in terms of the achievement of peace, as a basis for democratic self-development, which is the [word indistinct] in overcoming the challenges. [applause] Let us take this moment, while we congratulate the warring parties, to appeal to them to adhere tenaciously and with total commitment, to the provisions of the cease-fire agreement. For, beyond the creation of an opportunity to bring to a close a difficult military and political problem,

these agreements are of crucial importance to the maintenance and protection of the basic fabric of our society.

By making possible the free movement of people and commerce, these agreements will, once again, facilitate the reuniting of families, loved ones, and friends, and the reconstitution of our social institutions by bringing together pastors and congregations, teachers and students, leaders of other social organizations, and their members in a total and wholesome reunion of all of our people. Will there be any better contribution to the restoration of our society, than a commitment to the fostering of this reunion? In the implementation of these agreements, we, once again, call upon the warring factions to be true to the commitments made in Lome and (?work closely) with ECOMOG.

Let us always remember that the mission of ECOMOG in Liberia [words indistinct] as it provides the atmosphere of (?peace) and security within which Liberians can themselves work out their political, social, and economic problems. We also call upon the Liberian people to give ECOMOG their full support as it establishes and controls checkpoints and institutes a system of monitoring the cease-fire [applause] and ensuring peace and security throughout the length and breadth of our country.

Indeed, the peacekeeping and cease-fire monitoring activities of ECOMOG may incur some inconveniences to many if not all of us. But those inconveniences are easily superceded by the peace, security, and other benefits we derive from ECOMOG operations [applause]. Let us always remember that the improving situation of peace and security to the evolving final settlement which we are now experiencing would have been impossible by the presence and effective operation of ECOMOG [words indistinct]. We shall never repay the debt we owe to Force Commander Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, Field Commander Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, the senior officers, officers, and the gallant men and women of ECOMOG. [applause]. We must always say: Thank God for ECOMOG. [laughter and applause]

The Interim Government of National Unity and all Liberian countrymen, the attempt to link the attainment of the final cease-fire settlement to the issue of the interim government of our country has raised a question in some quarters about the success of the Interim Government of National Unity. It is important that we address this question.

We are pleased to inform you that none of the documents or agreements emanating from ECOWAS or the Lome cease-fire headquarters detracts from the integrity or reduces the legitimacy of this Interim Government of National Unity [applause]. Since its incipency at the All-Liberia Conference in Banjul from August 27 to September 1 1990, the Interim Government of National Unity has been in search of an ultimate accommodation with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. We are

pleased to say that since Banjul, this government has grown from strength to strength and has received the endorsement and approbation of a full array of political and other interest groups that were not parties to the original Banjul Accord. Moreover, the commitment of this government to free, fair, and internationally supervised elections has already received national and international acclaim.

This Interim Government of National Unity has kept to the aspirations of the Liberian people and fully reflected as to issues through its commitment to free and fair elections in October 1991 and the empowerment of the Liberian people to the strengthening of their social, economic, and political institutions from the grassroots to the top. This government's strength is not in the quest for power nor a desire to dominate, but in its commitment to resolutely understate the specific task of repatriating and resettling our people, of initiating a process of reconciliation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, and of holding free and fair elections under international supervision in October 1991 in keeping with the Constitution of Liberia.

Let the word go forth, once again, that as leaders of the Interim Government of National Unity, Vice President Ronald K. Diggs and I intend to remain faithful to the stipulations of the peace plan and will not be available as candidates for any elected positions in the ensuing elections [prolonged applause].

What then is the relationship between the Interim Government of National Unity and the March 15 All-Liberia Conference to be held in Monrovia? [words indistinct] this Interim Government of National Unity embracing all six political parties as it does, and as thus have virtually all major interest groups, remains the only legitimate expression of the true will of the Liberian people at this time [applause]. Reference to a future interim government is not unusual in political formulation in view of the fact that all free people should reserve the right to review and reconstitute their government. It is in this light that we welcome the All-Liberia conference as an opportunity to forge a political accommodation and to attain the approbation of all sectors of the population, including the National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

We therefore call upon the National Patriotic Front of Liberia to remain committed to creating an atmosphere conducive to the holding of an all-Liberia conference. We call upon them to adopt the spirit of political compromise and consensus-building, placing the welfare and the interest of the Liberian people above group consideration. Being faithful to the cease-fire agreement will be a very good beginning.

As for our part, in anticipation of our expanded responsibility brought about by the cease-fire agreement, the Interim Government of National Unity, in consultation with the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations, has prepared a comprehensive program

for the repatriation and resettlement of our people who are now refugees in neighboring countries as well as those who are internally displaced. Our repatriation and resettlement program consists of an integrated set of activities which was designed to meet the transportation, food, and health care needs of returnees and the provision of (light field and farming) implements and in some cases seeds so as to enable our people to develop a possessive capacity immediately upon arrival. We have launched our appeal to the United Nations and these humanitarian agencies for assistance in the implementation of those programs and we are encouraged by the understanding and enthusiasm.

The Interim Government of National Unity has also concerned itself with the development of a strategy and a program for the rehabilitation of combatants and other armed personnel who are to lay down their arms as a result of the cease-fire agreement. Our strategy involves the establishment of contacts as a point of encampment, the provision of opportunities for counselling and social adjustment as well as the provision of opportunities for productive skill development, job-saving, and educational advancement as desired. These programs are also formulated by the interim government in consultation with United Nations agencies and other international (organizations). As they require urgent implementation, we have already begun to appeal to friendly governments and international agencies to assist us to speedily revitalize existing centers of skills development such as vocational and technical institutions, centers for trade development for the development of trade in cottage industry, and the rehabilitation of our educational system.

We like to take this opportunity, ladies and gentlemen, to ensure all combatants, whether commandos of the National Patriotic Front or commandos of the Independent National Patriotic Front or voluntarily joining the Armed Forces of Liberia during the crisis, that we consider all of you our brothers and our sisters [applause] and we pledge to you that we will spare no efforts in assisting your return to normal life. We assure you that this government will not engage in recrimination of any kind, nor will it believe in or practise principles of collective guilt. Now is the time for peace. Now is the time for healing.

To Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor, we extend a brotherly hand, not in competition and conflict, but in cooperation and healing [applause]. Let us develop and nurture the spirit of compromise rather than conflict; pursue a strategy of conciliation rather than confrontation; and strive to achieve an objective accommodation rather than domination. This is my honest plea to my brothers Prince Yedu [as heard] Johnson and Charles Gankay Taylor and to the members of the National Patriotic Front and the Independent National Patriotic Front; to Gen. J. Hezekiah Bowen, officers and men and women of the Armed Forces of Liberia; to the thousands of poor wounded in body; to the hundreds of thousands

who are wounded in spirit; and to the honor and the memory of all those who lost their lives in this tragic conflict [applause].

(?In thinking), I must frankly say that we Liberians are embarrassed by the depth to which we have permitted ourselves to sink. This is a problem, but this problem has degenerated to the level where, far from being the torchbearer, we have become the problem child of the subregion [laughter]. All self-respecting Liberians are embarrassed by our dubious new status, which must be corrected. We must once again live up to our historic role in the our subregion. And now, countrymen, if this crisis has set us [words indistinct] it is that as Liberians we are first and foremost an integral part of this subregion and that our future is integrally linked with the political, social and economic development of the subregion.

We owe an unending debt to the Economic Community of West African States and the cooperative governments that have given a new viability to this subregional organization. We remain deeply grateful to Alhaji Sir Dawda Karaiba Jawara and the brotherly people of The Gambia; to General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida and the brotherly people of Nigeria [applause]; to President Major General Joseph Saidu Momoh and the brotherly people of Sierra Leone [applause]; to President Lansana Conte and the brotherly people of Guinea [applause]; to Chairman Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and the brotherly people of Ghana [applause]; and to General Gnassingbe Eyadema and the brotherly people of Togo [applause]; and to all African leaders and foreign governments that have assisted us thus far on the path to peace. We deeply appreciate their efforts.

However, we are aware that all of their efforts will amount to nothing unless we Liberians muster up the courage and demonstrate the will to forge ahead and achieve a lasting peace, always remembering that in union strong, success is sure, you cannot hurt. [applause]. With God above our rights to praise, we will overcome prepared! [applause]

Sawyer Interviewed on Situation, Rebel Leaders

*AU2002151691 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 15 Feb 91 p 13*

[Interview with Liberian President Amos Sawyer by Helmut Opletal in Monrovia; date not given: "...Then We Must Send Troops"]

[Text] [Opletal] Mr. Sawyer, how much money does your government have at the moment?

[Sawyer] About \$7,000 in foreign currency. In a few days the assets might rise to \$125,000 when wood exports are permitted.

[Opletal] What can you—without money and resources—actually offer to your people for the future?

[Sawyer] Above all hope. And we can promise an honest and real new beginning. But the people have to do something for it. In the past, our people always looked toward the outside, above all, toward the United States, with which we had a special historical relationship. But events have taught us that we have to rely on our own strength and that we are, first and foremost, a part of Western Africa. And this is where our future lies.

Perhaps, as a result of this change in thinking, we can develop new political structures, in which the government is not an apparatus of domination, but, above all, a partner of the people. We are now trying to cooperate closely with various grassroots organizations, such as the journalists' trade union or the lawyers' association. Democracy means a bit more than free and fair elections. It means a society that functions in all fields, that controls, and encourages. These are the ideals that we want to offer to Liberia's citizens.

[Opletal] Large parts of Monrovia are ruins today. Shops and banks were plundered, water and electricity supplies are not working. How many years will the reconstruction of Liberia take?

[Sawyer] We are facing at least 10 years of hard work. But the human wounds that were caused by this war are much worse than the physical destruction. I do not know whether we will ever be able to heal these wounds, whether we will be able to preserve the people's will for survival.

[Opletal] Rebel leader Charles Taylor, who controls 90 percent of the country, refuses to work out a peace settlement with you. What do you still have to tell him?

[Sawyer] First of all, we tell him: Look what you have done—perhaps with good intentions, but, in the end, you caused more harm than good, it was even worse than the evil that we actually wanted to eradicate. Thus, we tell him: Spare the Liberians further suffering, sign a truce, turn the war machinery into a political organization. If this is not done, the Ecomog troops [peace troops consisting of soldiers from Gambia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ghana, and Nigeria] would have to enforce the truce by force.

The situation cannot stay as it is. Taylor seems to be speculating with a division of the country, and he is permitting the country to be plundered on this side: Valuable tropical wood and the gold and diamond mines are being exploited unscrupulously and are peddled to businessmen. The civilians in Taylor's territory continue to be terrorized; every day people flee to our side. If Taylor does not disarm his people and put them in barracks, as the peace plan envisages, I will call on the Ecomog troops to send reinforcements into our country and to put ports, airports, and roads under their control in order to reestablish internal security and the freedom of movement of the Liberian citizens.

[Opletal] But this would mean new fighting.

[Sawyer] The choice is Taylor's. We hope for a peaceful solution, but, perhaps, there is no other way.

[Opletal] Taylor demands the replacement of the Sawyer Government with another transitional government. Can there be a compromise in this respect?

[Sawyer] We have made many concessions to Taylor and we have offered him the post of spokesman of the provisional National Assembly, an excellent starting posing in order to run for the presidency. But he keeps inventing new excuses.

[Opletal] And what is your attitude toward Prince Johnson, the second rebel leader?

[Sawyer] Even though his group participates in the transitional government, he keeps posing unacceptable conditions. Wherever there are common interests we cooperate with him—with reservations. He, too, has refused to sign a truce, but this is rather a reaction to Taylor's refusal, from whom he split off and who is his competitor.

[Opletal] The United States first supported dictator Samuel Doe and then contributed little to preventing the civil war. Are you angry with Washington?

[Sawyer] I am not angry but I am a bit disappointed, like so many other Liberians, who all grew up in the spirit of close relations with the United States. We hoped that the U.S. Administration would understand our problems better than anybody else. But Washington did not come to any conclusions that would have helped us. It is quite clear that Samuel Doe benefited from the fact that the United States continued to support him even though he lost the elections in 1985. In this way he was able to stay in power and to threaten all political opponents with force. He was able to continue torturing and killing, since it was said that he was actually a good man who simply made a few mistakes. Frankly, I do not know what Washington's attitude toward Liberia is at the moment. Up to now the United States has not supported my interim government even though we fulfill all preconditions: We have a free press and no political prisoners, but without help we are on the brink of disaster and have great difficulty in fulfilling our tasks for reconstruction.

[Opletal] Do you see a political future for yourself personally?

[Sawyer] No, and that is why I am heading this transitional government. In the future, I will work as professor for political sciences, as I did in the past. Free elections are scheduled for 15 October, then my task will be over. And if Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson are really interested in Liberia's democratic renewal, they should try to become head of state by means of the ballot and not the bullet.

Taylor Vows 'Not To Sacrifice Any More Lives'

*AB1902211591 Gbarnga Radio ELBC
in English 1900 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor has vowed not to sacrifice any more lives in Liberia as the time now is ripe for politicking and diplomacy and not bloodshed. President Taylor said there are people who profess to be on the side of helping us find lasting peace, while, on the other hand, are bent on seeing Liberians continue to kill each other.

Speaking yesterday at a press conference, President Taylor appealed to Liberians to put the past behind them, adding: Everyone in this country has lost someone one way or the other as a result of the popular uprising.

NDPL Team on Mission to Sierra Leone

*AB1402140591 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 14 Feb 91*

[Text] A delegation from the National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, which recently returned from consultations with the party's vice standard bearer, Dr. Harry Moniba, in Freetown, says it is satisfied with the outcome of its mission. The NDPL delegation had travelled to Sierra Leone to hold urgent discussions with Dr. Moniba following his claim to the presidency of Liberia. A press release yesterday quoted the party's Secretary General Daniel Saydee as saying that party will play its role in finding a lasting solution to the current Liberian crisis.

Meanwhile, the party's delegation will hold a press conference early next week after a meeting of the party. Speaking at a recent joint press conference of political parties in Monrovia, a representative of the NDPL, Mr. (Roboto Doe), denied that the party had prior consultations with Dr. Moniba before he Moniba made his claim to the presidency.

Johnson Said To Order Close Associate Killed

*AB1102224591 Dakar PANA in English 1833 GMT
11 Feb 91*

[Text] Lagos, 11 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Emma Obuke, a Nigerian close associate of the Liberian break-away rebel leader, Prince Yormie Johnson, has been killed by the latter in what sources described as vengeance for the manner in which the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force (ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]), disarmed his soldiers and restricted his movement. Returning ECOMOG soldiers and other reliable sources told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the middle-aged Obuke, who once told NAN in Monrovia that he was a military strategist and special adviser to Johnson, was killed on the latter's orders some few weeks ago.

The sources told NAN that Obuke was killed when his house, situated along the road to the rebel Johnson's base

in Caldwell, was invaded on the orders of the rebel leader. He was killed by the soldiers of the Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), along with his six-year-old son, while his sister and a couple of others in his house managed to escape and took shelter at the ECOMOG base, the sources said. NAN learnt that Obuke's sister, who also managed to escape, has since been flown back to Nigeria.

In an interview with NAN in Monrovia before his reported death, Obuke stated that he left Nigeria and settled in Monrovia shortly after the Nigerian civil war in 1970. He was emphatic then that he had no plans to return home. ECOMOG sources, however, described him as "very loyal" to Johnson.

Defense Minister on Military, 'Death Squads'

*AB1202192291 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb 91*

[Text] Members of the military in Liberia have been told never to allow themselves to be instruments of death for individuals whose ambition for personal power and lust for wealth exceeds the sense of patriotism. The statement was contained in the Armed Forces' Day message of Liberia's Defense Minister, Dr. Edward Kesseley. He called on professional men and women in arms not to allow the Liberian people to be treated like the slaves of the occupants of the Executive Mansion, adding the lives and rights of our fellow citizens are much too precious for that.

Reminding men and women of the year-old civil war, Dr. Kesseley told the military to always consider it beneath their dignity and honor to be ordered to form death squads for the destruction of lives of citizens whom, he said, [word indistinct] are utilized in maintaining the military. The defense minister called for a replacement to the role of the military in the new Liberia in its efforts to make the military more relevant to the task of reconstruction.

In another development, the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia intends to recast the Liberian military in a new role. Making the disclosure in his Armed Forces Day message, Defense Minister Dr. Edward Kesseley said the Liberian military role will be seriously (?reoriented). This will include professional battalions (?such as) paramedical, engineering, agricultural, and an effective coast guard. He further spoke of plans to reactivate the design of the militia in each political subdivision of Liberia to teach every able-bodied Liberian the art of defending the genuine interest of the nation.

According to the defense minister, men and women of the professional battalion will be assigned to work along with their civilian counterparts in service to the people of Liberia. He, however, noted that members of the military will reside in barracks and observe their code of

discipline. Dr. Kesseley called for commitment in making Liberia a nation fully indivisible with freedom and justice for all.

Commentary Views Interpretations of Lome Accord

*AB2002194491 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Radio commentary]

[Text] Two issues require careful examination by all Liberians who are engaged in the peace process. First, Mr. Albert Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, addressed the nation at the Executives Pavillion in Monrovia, the nation's capital. Secondly, Major Charles Gankay Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, addressed his divisions at a press conference in his town in Gbarnga.

Both events had the same agenda but different interpretations. They all reported on what transpired at the Lome cease-fire summit on Liberia organized by the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] standing mediation committee at which a cease-fire agreement was signed by the leaders of the three warring factions.

The president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, announced this at a meeting. In reporting on the proceedings of the Lome summit, Mr. Charles Taylor allegedly told his troops that he did not sign any communique obligating him to continue observing the cease-fire and that any aircraft violating the airspace of his territory would be taking a risk. As a result of the erroneous picture given the Liberian people, particularly those under that administration, we are constrained to define the words communique and agreement.

According to Webster, a communique is an official communication or bulletin. The same dictionary says an agreement is an undertaking or arrangement between two or more people. This then means that the communique issued by ECOWAS following the close of the meeting in Togo was intended to serve as a bulletin of what happened at the meeting and therefore did not require the signature of anyone.

The cease-fire agreement and the accompanying modalities for its implementation contain all issues agreed upon by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the Armed Forces of Liberia, and the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia for observing the cease-fire. The document requires signatures and so all of its four pages were signed and initialed by Hezekiah Bowen, Prince Johnson, and Charles Taylor. For it is an accepted fact from the meaning of the word communique that it did not require signatures, not even that of Mr. Charles Taylor. The agreement, however, required signatures, and that is why it was signed by Charles Taylor along with General Bowen and General Johnson.

Now, let the truth be told. The people must know the truth. Charles Gankay Taylor, in the name of all those who belong to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, signed the Lome cease-fire agreement himself with such distinguished sons of Africa as Moussa Traore of Mali, Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, Sir Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, and his own friend and ex-supporter, Captain Blaise Compaore, head of state of Burkina Faso [word indistinct].

Who else should have been there if his own countrymen, Hezekiah Bowen and Prince Johnson, were there? Yet, Charles Taylor told his people he did not sign any document. It is thus timely that Dr. Amos Sawyer, in his report to the Liberian people on the Lome meeting, made pressing appeal to all commandos of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia not to forget that they are the sons and daughters of Liberia, our motherland. They should be faithful to the cease-fire agreement so that they will make it possible for church leaders to reunite with their congregation, children to reunite with their parents, and loved ones to see loved ones again, a reunion conducive to ushering in total peace. The call is addressed to all Liberians, both young and old, who through no fault of their own now find themselves in Charles Taylor's dungeon of torment.

The interim government development strategy includes you. If you are holding the gun, the strategy provides opportunities for counseling and social adjustment for you to acquire new knowledge and aptitude which will make you a good citizen once more. Your colleagues who laid down their arms and came can tell you about the air of freedom around them. If you are just an ordinary citizen, the complete program for resettlement and redemption of the youth includes you so that you can reunite with your family. When leaders express interest in their people, it must be coupled with realities of the situation.

And so between those two events, you read between the lines and say who is telling the truth. May our brothers and sisters under Charles Taylor accept the brotherly call of the Liberian interim government which consists of unambitious and sincere men and begin to be faithful to the cease-fire agreement which Gankay signed on your behalf.

Finally, with the signing of the Lome accord, it is all over in this glorious land of liberty which shall once more be ours.

Citizens Harassed in Rebel-Held Areas, Leave

*AB1502212091 Paris AFP in English 2103 GMT
15 Feb 91*

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 15 (AFP)—Liberians poured into Monrovia from rebel-held territories this week complaining of continuing harassment by hungry and disgruntled guerrillas of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). Many of those returning from

Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Margibi, Bong and Grand Bassa counties said life in those regions had been "very difficult."

They charged that NPFL rebels took all their belongings, including food and money, before allowing them through roadblocks, while others said they had to walk through the bushes or along beaches to avoid the armed rebels. The majority of the children returning with their parents are suffering from severe diarrhea and malnutrition. International relief organizations in the capital said they would open additional feeding centers for the children.

Mr. Taylor, whose forces control most of the West African [as received] outside Monrovia, signed a cease-fire agreement with rival rebel chief Prince Johnson and Liberian Army commander Hezekiah Bowen in the Togolese capital Lome Wednesday. Under the accord, the warring factions agreed to confine their troops and eventually disarm them after a national conference March 15 during which a new interim government is to be appointed. Mr. Taylor said Thursday that he expected to become the next interim president. He has not recognized the interim regime of Amos Sawyer, chosen at an all-Liberian conference last August in The Gambia.

UNHCR Puts Displaced at Some 500,000

AB1002201191 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 10 Feb 91

[Text] Lagos, Feb 10 (AFP)—Some half a million Liberians have been displaced in a year of fighting in the West African country, an official of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here Sunday.

Leader of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Charles Taylor, said last week that some 15,000 to 20,000 people had died in the conflict, since his forces launched a rebellion on December 1989 to topple the President Samuel Doe, since murdered by another rebel group.

Displaced Liberians have become a major "burden" to governments and UNHCR offices in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria, the UNHCR representative in Nigeria, Lamin Sidibeh said on television here.

Niger

Armed Men Raid Locality, French National Killed

Communique Issued

AB2002141891 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 20 Feb 91

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Interior on 20 February]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior informs the population that on the night of 19 February, 1991, from 2100 to 2200, armed individuals wearing turbans and fatigue dresses and riding in vehicles raided the antilocust center

at (Bangarit) in (Affanaka) region. Many people were killed including a French national. The attackers, who were armed, made away with two Toyota pickup vans, several items, and a sum of money belonging to the center. Troops from (Madawella) and Agadez Company were dispatched to the scene of the incident.

Ministry Corrects Communique

AB2002215691 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Feb 91

["Correction" to communique issued by the Ministry of Interior on 20 February]

[Text] The minister of interior informs the population that between 2000 and 2200 during the night of 18 February 1991, armed individuals wearing turbans and fatigue outfits and riding vehicles attacked the (Dieng Abangarit) Anti-Locust Center in the (Affanaka) region in Agadez Department. During the attack, a French national was killed. The attackers escaped with two Toyota pickup vans, several items, and money belonging to the center.

Saibou Returns From Ivory Coast, Togo

AB1602130591 Dakar PANA in English 1718 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Text] Niamey, 15 Feb. (ANP/PANA)—Niger President Ali Saibou returned to Niamey on Friday at the end of a two-day working visit to Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] and Togo. Saibou said on his return to the capital that he discussed serious events in Africa and the other parts of the world with his hosts, Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo.

Saibou Returns From Nigerian Visit, Comments

AB2002140891 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 91

[Text] President Ali Saibou returned to Niamey this afternoon following a short working visit to Abuja, Nigeria. He was welcomed at the airport by Colonel Toumba Boubacar, chief of defense staff; and Mrs. Moumouni Aissata, minister of social and women's affairs. He was also greeted by members of the Higher Council of National Orientation, the cabinet, socioprofessional organizations, and the diplomatic corps. Speaking in the VIP Lounge of Niamey International Airport, the head of state expressed his satisfaction with his visit to Nigeria:

[Begin Saibou recording] My short visit to Abuja was in pursuance of a series of consultations which I started last week with certain heads of state. The consultations touch on bilateral relations and on the political and economic situation in Africa and the world at large. President

Babangida and I particularly discussed bilateral economic cooperation, the need to increase trade, and to develop a number of sectors of interest to our businessmen. We agreed to provide incentives to businessmen, especially to incite them to invest.

I am very pleased to note that we shared identical views on all the questions examined. This indicates the excellent relations between Niger and Nigeria. [end recording]

'Press Release' on Visit

*AB2002165691 Niamey Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 19 Feb 91*

["Press release" issued on President Ali Sabou's visit to Nigeria on 19 February]

[Text] In pursuit of excellent relations of fraternity, friendship, and solidarity between Niger and Nigeria, the only country with which we have established a permanent joint commission on cooperation—which gives such cooperation special significance—President Ali Saibou has made a visit to Nigeria, his fourth since coming to power.

Presidents Ali Saibou and Babangida expressed their satisfaction with the excellent relations between their two countries and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen such relations, especially in the economic field. In this regard, they recalled the conducive spirit of the recent session of the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission held in Maiduguri, a session which recommended that economic exchanges between our two countries be promoted. In furtherance of this, the two heads of state called on businessmen in their respective countries to increase their efforts at promoting economic relations through investment and trade. The two leaders also called on the West African states to accelerate the economic integration process in the subregion.

Turning to the Liberian crisis, the two parties hailed the conclusions of the recent summit of the Standing Mediation Committee of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] held on 12 and 13 February in Lome. They appealed to the warring parties to join the ECOWAS and the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group in efforts to restore Liberian sovereignty. The two heads of state also called on the international community to provide financial and material assistance to ECOWAS in its efforts to help the Liberian people.

On the situation in South Africa, the two countries welcomed the recent decision by the South African authorities to scrap the remaining apartheid laws. They called on President de Klerk to further speed up the reforms in his country in order to bring about a free, nonracial, democratic, and just society in South Africa. In this regard, they called on the international community to maintain economic sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Noting the adverse effects of the international economic crisis on African countries, Presidents Ali Saibou and Babangida urged the rich countries to write off the developing countries' debts. They also urged the international community to work out a long-term aid program for Africa. They expressed concern over environmental problems and desert-encroachment and called for joint regional and international efforts to better fight deforestation.

In another development, the two presidents upheld the UN resolutions on the Gulf war and called for the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. They also endorsed the principle of holding an international conference on all Middle East problems.

At the end of this short friendly and working visit, President Ali Saibou thanked President Babangida and the Nigerian Government and people for the brotherly hospitality accorded the Niger delegation. He invited President Babangida to pay a working visit to Niger. The Nigerian head of state accepted the invitation with pleasure and the date will be fixed later.

Debt Cancellation Accord Signed With CCCE

*AB1102200991 Dakar PANA in English 1605 GMT
11 Feb 91*

[Text] Niamey, 11 Feb. (ANP/PANA)—The French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), on Friday in Niamey, formally announced the cancellation of 21.1 billion F CFA debt owed to France by Niger. The two sides also signed two agreements under which Niger will receive 2.35 billion F CFA for the financing of rural development projects in the Torodi and Filingue Regions.

The debt forgiveness involved 15.5 billion F CFA official debt and 5.6 billion F CFA credit owed by parastatals, notably, the Office for Post and Telecommunications and the Niger Electricity Company (Nigelec). The agreements were signed by the Niger finance minister, Anou Mahamane Badamassi and the CCCE director, Bernard Sirvain. France cancelled 47.7 billion F CFA owed to it by the West African country in September 1990.

Two New Political Parties Receive Certificates

*AB1502182291 Dakar PANA in English 1706 GMT
15 Feb 91*

[Text] Niamey, 15 Feb. (ANP/PANA)—Two new political parties—the Masses Union for Democratic Action (UMAD-Aiki) and the Workers Liberation Party (PLT)—have received their certificates of registration from the Ministry of Interior, the country's press agency (ANP), reported on Friday. ANP said UMAD-Aiki (Aiki means work in Hausa) is being led by Belko Garba, a geographer currently working at the Kandaji High Dam, while Idi Ango Oumarou, a 37-year-old agriculturist who was arrested during a students strike in May 1983, is chairman of the PLT. With the two, the number of

political parties provisionally registered in Niger has risen to 11 since a multiparty system of government was approved on 15 November 1990.

Nigeria

New ECOMOG Field Commander Appointed 20 Feb

AB2002164091 Dakar PANA in English 1545 GMT
20 Feb 91

[Text] Lagos, 20 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Secretariat on Wednesday in Lagos announced the appointment of Nigeria's Maj. Gen. Rufus Kupolati as the new ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander in Liberia. Gen. Kupolati, a member of the Nigerian Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), replaces Maj. Gen. Joshua Dogonyaro, another Nigerian, who has completed his six-month tour of duty.

The executive secretary of ECOWAS, Dr Abbas Bundu, said in a statement that Gen. Kupolati would assume duty in Monrovia in the next few days.

Bundu expressed the community's deep sense of appreciation for the distinctive leadership, dedication to duty and resolute character with which Gen. Dogonyaro served ECOMOG. The executive secretary said that the success so far achieved in enhancing the return of peace and normalcy to war-torn Liberia were due to his qualities.

The new ECOMOG field commander is a mechanical engineer by training and a member of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies. He has held several important appointments in the army, including chief instructor and director, army faculty at the command and staff college, director of personnel services of the army and director of electrical and mechanical engineers of the army. He was the commander of the Nigerian contingent to the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad. Until his new appointment, Gen. Kupolati was the chief of Logistics in the Nigerian Army.

British Aid Remains Steady Despite Gulf War

AB1402095191 Dakar PANA in English 1436 GMT
13 Feb 91

[Text] Lagos, 13 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—The allied forces' rising cost of prosecuting the Gulf war will not adversely affect British aid to developing countries, including Nigeria, the outgoing British high commissioner to Nigeria, Brian Barder, said Wednesday in Lagos. He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that so far as Britain was concerned, there was no implication for aid to Africa arising from the Gulf crisis or as a result of the special aid programme to Eastern Europe. Barder explained that London's aid programme to Eastern Europe was additional to British total economic aid worldwide and that the Gulf war was being funded separately.

Statement Supports UN Resolutions on Gulf

AB1602164091 Dakar PANA in English 1609 GMT
16 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Lagos, 16 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria will support any proposal that will bring peace in the Gulf region, the Federal Government said on Saturday in Lagos. A statement issued by the press secretary to the vice president, Nduka Irabor, said that Nigeria maintains its position which is the support of the UN resolutions on the Gulf crisis.

The statement followed an announcement on Iraqi radio on Friday that Iraq had decided to accept the UN Security Council Resolution 660 which calls for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. The Iraqis, however, linked the acceptance to the withdrawal of allied forces from the Gulf region, Israeli pull-out from occupied territories, an end to Syrian military intervention in Lebanon and payment of reparations for the devastation of Iraq by the U.S.-led coalition. [passage omitted]

On Thursday, President Ibrahim Babangida reiterated Nigeria's position on the Gulf crisis when he renewed his call on Iraq to withdraw its troops from Kuwait unconditionally in line with UN resolutions. He stressed that a way had to be found to enforce the UN resolution with minimum loss of lives on all sides and minimum damage to the economies of countries directly concerned in the conflict.

Babangida Holds Discussions With Kuwaiti Minister

AB1402101091 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 91

[Text] Nigeria has again reaffirmed her support for the United Nations Security Council resolution on the Gulf crisis. President Ibrahim Babangida restated this in Lagos today during discussion with the Kuwaiti minister of finance, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah. General Babangida said Nigeria still favored an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait while other issues affecting the Middle East should also be tackled.

Earlier, the Kuwaiti minister had said that his country and Iraq could still live peacefully as neighbors at the end of the Gulf war. He also briefed President Babangida on the latest diplomatic moves aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

Babangida Holds Talks With Mali's Traore

AB1202111491 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 91

[Text] Nigeria and Mali today held talks in Abuja on issues of common interest. President Ibrahim Babangida led the country's delegation to the talks with his Malian counterpart, General Moussa Traore. Details of the meeting were, however, not disclosed.

The Malian leader, who was on a one-day visit to Nigeria, was received on arrival at Abuja airport by General Babangida and other top government officials. President Traore has since left for home.

Niger's Saibou Pays 'Friendly' Working Visit

Holds Talks With Babangida

*AB1902203491 Niamey Domestic Service
in French 1200 GMT 19 Feb 91*

[Text] This morning, General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic, left Niamey for Abuja in the Federal Republic of Nigeria on a friendly working visit. Abdoulaye Coulibaly, our special correspondent, is on the line from Abuja. Hello, good morning, Abdoulaye Coulibaly:

[Begin Coulibaly recording] This morning, General Ali Saibou, president of the Republic, arrived in Abuja, the future federal capital of Nigeria, for a short friendly working visit. On his arrival, President Ali Saibou was received by his Nigerian counterpart, General Babangida. The president of the Republic's arrival in the future Nigerian capital was greeted by a 21-gun salute. After a warm welcome at the airport and all along the 30-km road to the VIP residence, the two heads of state held lengthy private discussions on reinforcing bilateral cooperation, especially in this difficult economic context for countries like Niger.

This same question was again discussed at a working session between, on the Niger side: Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Sani Bamko; and, on the Nigerian side, Federal Finance Minister Alhaji Abubakar, and Zakari Y. Ibrahim, former Nigerian ambassador to Niger. At this working session, which was marked by frank and cordial discussions, several issues of common interest were examined. In his address, Minister Sani Bako expressed satisfaction with our excellent bilateral cooperation and stressed a certain number of difficulties that currently impede our country's development. The assistance of countries like Nigeria is more necessary than ever before to solve these problems.

Concerning the last year's serious food deficit in our country, the two countries examined the possible assistance that Nigeria could give us. In this regard, Minister Sani Bako explained that our country urgently needs from its partners about 160,000 metric tons of cereals. The total food deficit is estimated to be 290,000 metric tons.

Concerning the purchase of petroleum products, our country's request centered on the possibility of obtaining preferential prices. The possibility of making direct purchases from the Federal Oil Company was also examined. Our country currently buys petroleum products from private companies in Nigeria. It should be noted that our need for refined oil products this year are estimated at 120,000 metric tons.

Regarding crude oil, until July 1988, our country was benefiting from a quota of 16,000 barrels per day. Niger asks that the easy terms granted to our country until 1988 be reinstated. In order to better face the negative effects of the Gulf crisis, Niger has already created a 13-month oil reserve.

Concerning finances—As we all know, Nigeria has a special fund at the African Development Bank [ADB]. The two delegations will examine this fund's easy terms, from which our country can benefit. Since Niger has been unable to honor its commitments with the ADB, this pan-African financial institution is no longer prepared to grant loans to our country. Niger is, however, not the only country in this situation. As an influential member of the ADB, Nigeria can therefore use its credibility so that Niger can better face its difficulties in this field too.

Other no less important issues were discussed at this morning's working session: for instance, water resources. On this point, it is now necessary to lay the foundation for true cooperation regarding water resources common to our two countries.

It should be noted that this is President Ali Saibou's fourth visit to Nigeria. He is accompanied by Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and (Lowel Sahani), secretary general at the Presidency. [end recording]

Ends Visit, Communique Issued

*AB2002090691 Dakar PANA in English
0842 GMT 20 Feb 91*

[Text] Abuja (Nigeria), 20 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Niger and Nigeria Tuesday in Abuja, central Nigeria, called on developed countries to forgive the debt owed them by developing nations. In a communique issued at the end of a daylong visit to Nigeria of the Niger president, Ali Saibou, the countries noted that debt cancellation had become necessary because of what they saw as the negative effects of the debt burden and the collapse of African commodity prices. They called on the international community to establish a long-term programme of assistance that would return Africa to the path of sustainable growth and development.

The two nations reaffirmed their determination to strengthen their relations through investments, commercial and trade fairs. Also, they called on ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] member-states to accelerate the rate of economic cooperation so as to facilitate the early achievement of a truly integrated West African sub-region.

On the Liberian conflict, they called on the warring factions to cooperate with ECOWAS and ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and appealed

to members of the international community to assist ECOWAS with funds and materials for relief aid to the Liberian people.

They expressed concern about the environment, particularly desertification and called for concerted efforts to check deforestation and desertification at both regional and international levels.

In their review of the international scene, the two countries called for the implementation of all the relevant UN resolutions of the Gulf conflict that would see Iraq's full withdrawal from Kuwait. They reaffirmed their support for an international conference that would address all aspects of Middle East problems.

Meanwhile, President Ibrahim Babangida has accepted Saibou's invitation to visit Niger at a later date.

Liberia's Moniba Visits To Explain Stand

AB1102222091 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 11 Feb 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Dr. Harry Moniba, Samuel Doe's deputy, has been travelling in an attempt to win friends in the region. Moniba, who declared himself president of Liberia from his base in Sierra Leone, has been cold shouldered by the authorities there. But, undeterred, he and his team, which include other ministers from Doe's former regime, made a brief trip to Nigeria from where Sola Odunda telexed this report:

[Begin announcer recording] Dr. Moniba arrived in Nigeria without any prior announcement on Friday. He was accompanied by a five-man team which included Mr. Jenkins Scott, former justice minister in President Doe's Government.

Unlike last month's visit by a delegation from Charles Taylor's rebel group, the weekend visit by Dr. Moniba was not publicly acknowledged by the Nigerian Government. However, before leaving the country yesterday, Dr. Moniba addressed a press conference at the airport. He said he and his officials had come to brief Nigerian officials on their faction's position in the Liberian conflict. Dr. Moniba said the installation of the interim government in Liberia was illegal. He said that the Liberian Constitution provided a clearcut succession plan in the event of the sitting president being unable to discharge his duties. The setting up of the interim administration of Dr. Amos Sawyer, while he, the vice president of former President Doe was still alive, was illegal.

Dr. Moniba said that he had not declared himself president because he did not have to. Dr. Amos Sawyer, according to Dr. Moniba, was not qualified to head the interim government because, firstly, he was chairman of the committee which drafted the Liberian Constitution and, secondly, Dr. Moniba claimed that Dr. Sawyer was

a former financier of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia. [end recording]

OAU Assures Liberian Factions of Support

AB1002142691 Dakar PANA in English 1353 GMT 10 Feb 91

[Text] Abuja, 10 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—The OAU has assured the parties in the Liberian conflict of international support to rehabilitate the nation's economy as soon as they settled for peace.

The assurance was given in Abuja on Saturday by the OAU assistant secretary-general, Brownson Dede, who said during a news conference that as soon as the Liberian leaders ended the conflict and came up with an economic rehabilitation plan, they will definitely be supported.

He said that the OAU had already requested for aid from international donors for the purpose and that the OAU secretary-general, Salim Ahmed Salim, would soon meet with their representatives in Addis Ababa to get their response.

Dede also said that a similar request was being made to African countries.

The OAU official said that the key factor for the economic rehabilitation of Liberia lay in the hands of Liberians themselves. He also said that they should take advantage of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] as an economic grouping.

Dede observed that the Liberian conflict and those in other parts of Africa were a hindrance to the economic development of the continent.

Returning Soldiers Urged To Maintain Standards

AB1602172491 Dakar PANA in English 1613 GMT 16 Feb 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Lagos, 16 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—Nigerian soldiers who recently returned from the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Group] peace-keeping operations in Liberia have been urged to sustain the very high and exemplary standard of discipline with which they made the ECOMOG operation a success. The army chief of operations, Brigadier Ishaya Bakut, who gave the charge at an Army social function for the ECOMOG soldiers at the 123 Guards Battalion in Lagos on Friday, urged them not to tarnish their newly acquired reputation and image through acts that were inimical to proper military discipline.

Their actions, Bakut said, should be aimed at improving their professional experience and also extending it to their colleagues in order to improve the overall military professionalism in the Nigerian Army. Bakut also commended the leadership quality of the leaders of the

ECOMOG troops in Liberia. Also speaking at the occasion, the commander of the Guards Brigade, Brig. Ishaya Bamaïyi, commended the soldiers and said that the ECOMOG peace operations was in the interest of the West African sub-region and the world at large. Among dignitaries at the occasion were the governor of Lagos State, Raji Rasaki, top military officers and families of some of the ECOMOG soldiers. They were also entertained with cultural displays.

Principal Army Offices Restructured, Redesignated

AB1702152191 Dakar PANA in English 1438 GMT
17 Feb 91

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Lagos, 17 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Army has redesignated and restructured the principal offices at its headquarters as part of the continuing reorganisation designed to enhance efficiency and professionalism in the force. As part of the reorganisations, the offices of the adjutant-general of the Army and that of the quartermaster general have both been phased out and redesignated Chief of Administration, Army" (COA) and Chief of Logistics, Army" (COL) respectively. The two offices are occupied by Brig. E.U. Unimna and Brig. Rufus Kupolati.

Other principal offices already redesignated are the director of army training and operations, now Chief of Operations, Army" and the director of army staff duties and plans now re-designated Chief of Policy and Plans". The office of the chief of policy and plans is currently occupied by Brig. Lawrence Umarogie.

Commenting on the restructuring, the director of Army Public Relations Directorate Col. Frederik Chijuka, said that the aim was to enhance the position of those offices within the army administrative set up. The offices, he pointed out, had been given more authority to enable them act and speak on behalf of the chief of Army Staff more authoritatively to enhance the overall administration in the force.

With the new developments, the occupants of those offices did not need to bother the chief of Army Staff with small administrative matters and could decide such small" policy matters themselves, he said. However, it was still incumbent on the principal offices to regularly inform the army boss of decisions and actions taken by them.

Togo

Niger's Saibou Comments on Visit; Departs

AB1602125791 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 15 Feb 91

[Excerpts] Niger Head of State General Ali Saibou, who arrived in our capital yesterday for a friendly working visit to Togo, left Lome this morning. The Niger head of

state's aircraft took off at around 1020. General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] founding chairman and president of the Republic, himself, saw Gen. Ali Saibou off. Also present were several members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, members of the diplomatic corps, and several other military, administrative, and traditional dignitaries. [passage omitted]

It is worth noting that a few minutes before the departure ceremony, Gen. Ali Saibou granted an interview in which he said that his discussions with President Eyadema touched on the current situation in the Gulf and economic issues. He then thanked President Eyadema and the Togolese people for the warm welcome that he has always been accorded.

[Begin Saibou recording] I have always felt at home in Togo. This visit is in line with our bilateral relations as heads of state. It is therefore normal that whenever the opportunity presents itself, I should come and see my brother and friend, President Eyadema, to exchange views with him on political and economic issues. Naturally, we touched on the situation in Africa, the Gulf countries, and international issues. We also talked about the economic difficulties our countries are facing. I therefore made good use of this visit to learn more again from his experience. I would like to thank President Eyadema for all that he has explained to me. I particularly wish to thank the Togolese people who have always reserved a fraternal welcome for me. [end recording]

Soon after his departure, Gen. Ali Saibou addressed the following message of gratitude to President Eyadema:

Mr. President and dear brother, as I am leaving your beautiful country at the end of my friendly working visit, it gives me particular pleasure, on behalf of my delegation and myself, to address to Your Excellency and the valiant Togolese people my sincerest thanks for the enthusiastic and brotherly welcome as well as for the typically warm African hospitality accorded us during our stay in your beautiful capital. The fruitful outcome of our friendly discussions (?demonstrates) the common desire of our two governments to do everything possible to consolidate the bonds of friendship and frank cooperation between our two countries and peoples. I also wish to take this opportunity to reiterate to you my wishes of good health and happiness for yourself a?owell as peace and prosperity for the brotherly Togolese people.

Will you please receive, Mr. President and dear brother, my highest regards and fraternal considerations.

Signed: Gen. Ali Saibou, president of the Republic of Niger

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 Feb. 1991

